REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,234.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

| April 1872. | | April 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... | 20 | Leave Galle..... 30 |
| ,, Carwar ..... | 22 | May 1872. |
| ,, Mangalore ..... | 23 | ,, Negapatam ..... 3 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... | 24 | ,, Pondicherry ..... 4 |
| ,, Tellicherry ..... | 24 | ,, Madras ..... 6 |
| ,, Calicut ..... | 25 | ,, Coconada ..... 8 |
| ,, Beypore..... | 26 | ,, Vizagapatam ..... 9 |
| ,, Cochin ..... | 26 | ,, Bimlipatam ..... 9 |
| ,, Alleppy ..... | 27 | ,, Gopalpore ..... 10 |
| ,, Tuticorin ..... | 28 | ,, False Point ..... 11 |
| ,, Colombo ..... | 29 | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... 13 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

| April 1872. | | May 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... | 26 | Leave BUSSORAH ..... 15 |
| Arrive Kurrachee ..... | 29 | Arrive Fao ..... 15 |
| ,, | May 1872 | ,, Bushire ..... 18 |
| ,, Guadur ..... | 1 | ,, Linga ..... 20 |
| ,, Muscat ..... | 3 | ,, Bunder Abbas ..... 21 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 4 | ,, Muscat ..... 23 |
| ,, Linga ..... | 7 | ,, Guadur ..... 25 |
| ,, Bushire ..... | 9 | Arrive Kurrachee ..... 27 |
| ,, Fao ..... | 11 | Arrive BOMBAY ..... 31 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH ..... | 12 | |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 16th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamer. | | Up Steamer. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..Tuesday. | | Leave COCHIN ...Monday. | |
| ,, Ratnagherry..Wednesday | | ,, Beypore.....Tuesday. | |
| ,, Vingorla ..... | Thur-day. | ,, Calicut ..... | do. |
| ,, Goa ..... | do. | ,, Tellicherry...Wednesday. | |
| ,, Carwar ..... | do. | ,, Cannanore ... | do. |
| ,, Congola ..... | do. | ,, Mangalore ...Thursday. | |
| ,, Mangalore ...Friday. | | ,, Compta ..... | do. |
| ,, Cannanore ...Saturday. | | ,, Carwar..... | Friday. |
| ,, Tellicherry ... | do. | ,, Goa ..... | do. |
| ,, Calicut ... | do. | ,, Vingorla..... | do. |
| ,, Beypore ... | do. | ,, Ratnagherry.Saturday. | |
| Arrive COCHIN...Sunday. | | Arrive BOMBAY...Sunday. | |

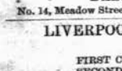
For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE..... ,, 300



THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Neubit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,789 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fokionoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 250 Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 5th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class ..... | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class ..... | ,, 300 |

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also leave Bombay on the dates named:—

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMAS WILSON..... | About 20th April. |
| PALERMO ..... | ,, 26th ,, |
| URBINO ..... | ,, 29th ,, |
| WALAMO ..... | ,, 30th May. |

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY. on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden..... | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez ..... | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said..... | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria..... | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | Without Food. |
| Messina ..... | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples ..... | 50 | 34 | 14 | Including Wines. |
| Leghorn ..... | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa ..... | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles(transhipment ex | | | | |
| Genoa)..... | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children over 3 above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PESSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

## HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Broadwood, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, by R. Laverty, &c., light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, a pair of Dark Bay Australian Carriage Horses, a Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Medical Books, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Gilbert, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services of plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, tea set, epergne, bread basket, a set of thread pattern spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, and 1 centre piece, sideboard, whatnots, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, conversation and reclining sofas, easy and drawing room chairs, framed and glazed, handsome plated 3 light argand lamps, corner whatnots, teapoys, hatstand, English iron bedstead, lamps, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, cushions, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, writing table, table ornaments, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, a collection of valuable medical books, elegance articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English light 4 seated open carriage for one or pair of horses, by H. Lowell.

A pair of dark Bay Australian Carriage Horses.

A handsome light circular glass fronted miniature Brougham.

A Bay Australian Brougham Horse, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany grand Square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooks, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong English-built Do. cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1872.

## N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

## TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

| | From | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen ..... | Rs. 6-4 | GREEN Hock Glasses, doz. | 9-8 |
| BUTTER Dishes, each | 7-8 | HONEY or Jam Jars, each | 3-0 |
| BISCUIT Jars, ,, | 6-4 | ICE Pails Mounted in plate, | 9-8 |
| CELERY Vases, ,, | 6-0 | ICE Plates, dozen | 10-8 |
| CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen ..... | 8-0 | ICE Trays, each | 4-8 |
| CHAMPAGNE Tumblers, ,, | 9-0 | JELLY Glasses, dozen | 5-4 |
| CHEESE Dishes, each | 6-0 | LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen | 4-8 |
| CLARET Glasses, doz. | 6-0 | MILK Jugs, each | 3-0 |
| CLARET Jugs, each | 7-8 | PICKLE Bottles, pair | 6-4 |
| CLARET Cup Jugs, ,, | 6-4 | PIANO Stands, set of four | 4-8 |
| COMPORTS, ,, | 4-8 | RUMMERS, doz. | 10-8 |
| CREAM Jugs, ,, | 3-0 | SALAD Bowls, each | 9-8 |
| CUSTARD Glasses, doz. | 5-4 | SALT Cellars, pair | 2-8 |
| DECANTERS, Pint, pair | 8-0 | SHERRY Glasses, dozen | 5-4 |
| DECANTERS, Quart ,, | 10-8 | SODA WATER Tumblers | 12-8 |
| FINGER Glasses, doz. | 12-8 | SPIRIT Bottles, pair | 9-0 |
| FLOWER Baskets, each | 6-0 | SUGAR Basins, each | 4-0 |
| FLOWER Tubes, doz. | 8-0 | SWEETMEAT Glasses, each | 2-8 |
| FLOWER Vases, each | 2-8 | TANKARD Jugs ,, | 4-8 |
| FRUIT Dishes, ,, | 10-8 | WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each | 3-0 |
| FRUIT Stands, ,, | 1-8 | WATER Jugs ,, | 6-0 |
| GOBLETS, doz. | 10-8 | WINE Coolers, dozen | 12-8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## J. W. BENSON,

*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.*

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

## PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hearing of the PETITION in the above matter no filed on the 19th day of March 1872, has been ADJOURNED from the 17th day of April, instant, the day originally fixed for hearing thereof unto THURSDAY, the 13th day of June next, on which day the same will come on for hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley, in the 2nd Division Court.—Dated the 15th day of April 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, Solicitors in this matter for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN KER, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 15th January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Captain JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Captain James Fitzgerald, or to us as his Solicitors, and all persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claim to us as Solicitors to the said Executor, at our Office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said John Ker, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any debts or claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 15th day of April 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER, Solicitors to Captain James Fitzgerald.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH APRIL 1872.

| Receipts. | Budget Estimate | For Past Week. | Present Week | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Bal. 1st Jan. '72 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176918 6 0 |
| Rates ..... | 16,03,399 | 330799 10 9 | 445 1 0 | 385244 11 9 |
| Duties—Town ... | 4,33,695 | 15393 14 3 | 576 15 | 1190485 13 4 |
| Do. Tobacco... | 1,25,000 | 37,200 0 0 | 100 0 | 241,300 0 0 |
| Do. Liquor... | 1,25,000 | 36,430 4 0 | 297 8 | 236,727 12 0 |
| Conveyances Lic | 8,991 | 1,791 8 0 | 581 6 | 2,371 14 0 |
| Do. Wheel Tax ... | 2,32,000 | 42,450 0 0 | 2150 14 | 247,554 3 0 |
| Market Fees ... | 2,62,000 | 49,109 5 7 | 8,002 13 | 257,112 3 1 |
| Halalcore Cess. | 2,14,708 | 13,441 10 11 | 6,686 6 | 10,10,136 1 1 |
| Health Dept. ... | ..... | 12,000 0 0 | ..... | 12,00 0 0 |
| Workshops ... | ..... | 10,200 13 6 | 16,160 12 | 126,361 9 7 |
| Debt ... | 15,00,000 | 1500000 0 0 | ..... | 1500000 0 0 |
| Deposits ... | ..... | 72,135 1 11 | 4,211 8 | 76,346 9 11 |
| Advances ... | ..... | 19,355 3 3 | 1,595 4 | 20,95 7 9 |
| Miscel.—Fines... | 15,500 | 1,842 9 9 | 40 0 0 | 1,882 9 9 |
| Do. Receipts... | 19,000 | 10,420 0 0 | 63 3 | 7,10,562 8 4 |
| Do. Fees ... | 55,389 | 17,83 1 12 6 | 1,788 7 | 819,619 4 2 |
| Do. Savings... | ..... | 719 13 8 | 224 5 7 | 944 3 1 |
| Last Yr's Assets. | ..... | 10,304 1 11 | ..... | 10,304 1 11 |
| Total Rs.. | 45,66,729 | 2321064 7 7 | 718931 9 10 | 2422996 1 5 |

Grand Total Rs.... 2609614 7 5

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendence | 1,34,956 | 35,152 15 0 | | 134 10 | | 335,287 9 3 | | |
| Assessment ... | 55,582 | 18,199 2 0 | | 176 10 | | 018,375 12 0 | | |
| Collection Dept. | 56,233 | 15,032 8 1 | | 1,514 8 | | 616,547 0 7 | | |
| Police Accounts.. | 3,54,804 | 86,731 1 0 | | 28,233 9 | | 7,115,724 10 7 | | |
| Health Dept.... | 7,84,738 | 197622 2 1 | | 21,823 12 | | 6,222445 14 7 | | |
| Public Works— | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment ... | 38,780 | 19 261 12 10 | | 4,975 11 | | 11,24,237 8 9 | | |
| Lighting ... | 2,71,506 | 62,332 1 9 | | ..... | | 62,332 1 9 | | |
| Watering ... | 3,20,000 | 41,229 8 11 | | 37 10 | | 9 41,267 3 8 | | |
| Repairs, Roads | | 49,177 9 0 | | 124 9 | | 1 49,302 2 1 | | |
| Do. Buildings | 14,000 | 163 7 5 | | 12 0 | | 175 7 6 | | |
| Impt. of Streets | 50,000 | 0 12 0 | | 202 0 | | 0 262 12 0 | | |
| Water Works... | 75,604 | 4,915 0 4 | | 1,532 0 | | 0 6,447 0 4 | | |
| Drainage ... | 2,78,824 | 7,950 13 0 | | 452 0 | | 0 8,402 13 0 | | |
| Vic. Gardens. | 3,000 | ..... | | ..... | | ..... | | |
| Workshops ... | ..... | 15,177 14 0 | | 22 0 | | 0 15,199 14 0 | | |
| Debt ... | 6,02,139 | 2200409 13 0 | | ..... | | 2202410 13 0 | | |
| Education ... | 8,500 | 1,652 15 0 | | 300 0 | | 0 1,952 15 0 | | |
| Deposits ... | ..... | 27,636 13 11 | | 12,121 8 | | 0 39,758 5 11 | | |
| Advances ... | ..... | 16,603 7 5 | | 1,093 3 | | 0 18,193 9 5 | | |
| Plant & Stores ... | 15,670 | 690 14 6 | | ..... | | 690 14 6 | | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 10,442 | 10,445 12 0 | | 35 8 | | 0 10,451 4 0 | | |
| Last Year's Liabilities ..... | | 1309800 12 11 | 37,351 9 | | | 0 1472152 5 11 | | |
| Total Rs... | 30,72,379 | 2211647 2 7 | 113263 5 | | | 4 2324910 7 11 | | |
| Balance on 13th April 1872 ..... | | | | | | | 281703 15 6 | |
| Grand Total Rs. ..... | | | | | | | 2609614 7 5 | |

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

KOUSNIE TEAS

Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Camp cel ..... | at Rs. 25 per Dozen. | | |
| Do. | Carbonell & Co ..... | ,, | 30 ,, |
| Do. | J. Sandbach & Son's ..... | ,, | 24 ,, |
| Do. | Warchope, Moodie, & Hope's ..... | ,, | 24 ,, |
| Do. | M. P. Guimaraes & Son's ..... | ,, | 20 ,, |
| Do. | do. old pale do. ..... | ,, | 28 ,, |
| CHAMPAGNE—Romart pere et fils ..... | Per ..... | ,, | 21 ,, |
| Do. | do. ..... | Qts. | 42 ,, |
| Do. | do. Magnums .. | ,, | 82 ,, |
| Do. | Arthur H Browning's .. | Qts. | 30 ,, |
| BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior .. | | Qts. | 24 ,, |
| Do. | Boutelleau & Co.'s Diagrees .. | ,, | 16 ,, |
| CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien ..... | | ,, | 13 ,, |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| "BABINGTON" muster, box of 250 ..... | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| "HAVANNAH" do. ,, ..... | 4 4 | 4 12 |
| "OFFICE" do. ,, ..... | 1 6 | 1 8 |
| Do. do. ,, ..... | 3 6 | 3 12 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES;

Each fitted with

Detector Lock and two Keys;

of various sizes, at each, Rs. 13-8, 14 8, 15, 16, 18, 19-8, 20, 22, 23, 26, and 29.

Chubb's Deed Boxes;

fitted as above, at each, Rs. 22-8, 23, 25, 26, 30, and 34.

Chubb's Paper Boxes;

With Pen Trays and Patent Inkstands, fitted as above, at each, Rs. 26, 28, 28-8, 31, 32, 36, and 40.

Chubb's Writing Boxes;

With Writing Portfolios and Trays, each containing Paper, Envelopes, Inkstand, Wax, and Instrument-pad, fitted as above, at each, Rs. 46, 51-8, 55, and 62.

BEST BIRMINGHAM-MADE Cash Boxes;

Fitted with Hobb's patent lever Locks, at each, Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10, 10-8, and 12.

Paper or Deed Boxes;

at each Rs. 19, 21, 21-8, 24, 26, 30, and 35.

Writing Boxes;

at each Rs. 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 36.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS;

Chest, Cupboard, Drawer, and Pad-Locks, of every size.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, by a European Firm, a NATIVE COPYIST with good testimonials, writing a quick and legible hand.—Apply by letter to "D.F.C.," care of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, called "PROSPECT LODGE," now occupied by W. Cooper, Esq. Rent Rs. 175 per month.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of ELEVEN RUPEES (Rs. 11) PER SHARE, will be PAID at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th April 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors beg to intimate that they have appointed Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM Co. to act as AGENTS for the COMPANY in BOMBAY.

FREDERICK J. HALLOWS, Manager.

Glasgow, 28th February 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

Directors.

*Chairman*—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. E. Crum, Ewing Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. | James Kirkland, Esq., Commercial Merchant, Glasgow. |
| Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow. | Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow. |
| Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. & R. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow. | John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan. |
| James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow. | D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon. |
| | William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster. |

*Manager*—Frederick J. Hallows.

Life Department.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership.

The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

Fire Department.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, surviving Partner of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, who was the sole Successor to the late Mr. James Barron in the business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Chronometers, and the Undersigned, FIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, Assistant to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, beg to inform the Public that from the 1st of March 1872, they, in partnership together, have commenced to carry the business of repairing and making Watches, Clocks and Chronometers in the same premises in Meadow Street, on their own account, under name or style of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

The Undersigned possess TESTIMONIALS from European gentlemen testifying to the knowledge and experience they have in the art of repairing, cleaning, and mending Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, and thanking the Public for the patronage and support they accorded to the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee for many years, they solicit a continuance of the same, and assure their Customers and Friends that they would strive to deserve such patronage.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE. FIROZSHAW RUTTONJEE.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NO

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

In respect to the memory of that philanthropic and generous townsman, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the market was closed.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value ₹ sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 89 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,40 0 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 725 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 105 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | ₹ 210 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,300 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | 265 |
| 49,000 | 284 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 320 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C | 140 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India | 96 |
| 19,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 2,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co | 1,520 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 121 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 31p.s. | Mazagon Land | 795 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 380 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 218·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock |
| ..... | £20 | 109·15 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares |
| ..... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | all | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. |
| ..... | £15 | 198·3·1 | do. | Do. New Shares |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150p.s. | Albert Mills Co | 1,300 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | Nil. | Alexandra Spinning | 1,250 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,350 |
| 100 | 5,5·0 | all | ... | Bombay | 2 600 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United | 955 |
| 4,800 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 245 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,675 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s. | Great Eastern | 1,999 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s. | Manockji Petit's | 1,020 |
| 300 | 1,0.0 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 975 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 225* | Oriental | 2,640 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 216p.s. | Royal | 1,950 |

* Per share for the half-year

#### COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

..... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London ... ... ... | At sight ... ... ... | 1s. 11 3-8d. |
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight ... | 1s. 11 1/16 16d to 1s. 11 3d |
| Do. Credits ... | 4 Do. do. ... | 1s. 11 15/16d to 2s. |
| Do. Documents ... | 6 Do. do. ... | 2s. 0 1/16d. |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | At sight ... ... ... | 100 5/16d. |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 99½ |
| Madras ... ... ... | At sight ... ... ... | 99¾ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99¼ |
| China ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 221 |

#### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th April compared with the statement issued on 6th April :—

| LIABILITIES. | 6th April. | 13th April. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital :— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000 | | |
| | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balances at Head Office ... | 418,70,809 | 404,24,034 |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 33,61,518 | 24,02,280 |
| Other Deposits ... ... | 161,06,810 | 169,18,300 |
| Post Bills ... ... | 41,938 | 44,617 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn. ... | 18,78,159 | 19,94,989 |
| Rs. | 697,59,219 | 693,44,420 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... | 59,86,594 | 62,02,011 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ... ... | 69,53,872 | 69,28,795 |
| Loans, on Security of do | 24,25,417 | 15,70,935 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 6,0,8 | 6,199 |
| Bills Discounted ... ... | 128,29,010 | 132,25,443 |
| Stamps ... ... ... | 6,807 | 6,852 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,93 0,3 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000 | | |
| | 4,38,093 | 4,38,093 |
| Bullion ... ... ... | 26,42,851 | 25,57,134 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 5,92,319 | 6,37,319 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ... | 379,48,318 | 377,91,589 |
| Rs. | 697,59,249 | 693,44,420 |

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH APRIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ... | Cotton ... ... ... | £3 0s. 0d. Nominal. |
| | Cases ... ... | £3 0s. 0d. do. |
| | Seeds ... ... | £2 15s. 0d. do. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton ... | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Wooden Ships „ ... | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds ... ... | £1 10s. 0d. |
| Havre ... | Cotton ... ... | £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Coffee ... ... | |
| Overland ... | Steamers ... ... | £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| China ... | Steamer Cotton ... | Rs. 6 per bale. |
| | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships ... | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta ... | Salt ... ... ... | Rs. 5 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay ... | | £1 10s and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius ... ... | | Nothing doing. |

#### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Kurrachee (s) ... | Gavin ... | Kurrachee, April 12. |
| | Tigress (s) ... | McCosh ... | Cutch, April 12. |
| | Sandringham ... | Hamilton ... | Liverpool, Dec. 6. |

#### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Orissa (s) ... | Tomlin ... | Aden and Suez. |
| | Oorum (s) ... | Nacoda ... | Cutch. |

The steamer Beethovan, Cumming, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Petersburg, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Tapteo, to Cutch.

#### DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 2,983 bundles iron hoops, and 297 bundles iron bars, Gaddum & Co.

Urbino (s), 113 casks beer, Hormusjee Jehangeer Pantlaky ; 100 cases stout, Jehangeer Daraghaw Randelia.

Celia (s), 5 cases brandy, 3 cases claret, 3 cases sherry, 2 cases champagne, 2 cases wine, 2 cases geneva, and 1 case maraschino, Leggatt & Co.

Elgin (s), 201 kegs iron nails, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo (s), 25 cases vermouth, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 25 cases geneva, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 20 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers.

Urbino (s), 50 bottles quicksilver, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co. ; 100 drums turpentine, and 125 drums linseed oil, Hopkoola Allabaey ; 10 cases chart, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 50 barrels coal tar, Tyebjee Esmailjee ; 25 drums turpentine, 24 barrels rosin, and 11 casks paint of sorts, Nuzerally Tyebjee & Co. ; 7 casks blue paint, Tyebjee At doolally & Co.

Virago (s), 25 cases old rum, Ardeseer Dorabjee.

British Flag, 296 cases old rum, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 25 cases old rum, Ardeseer Dorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 400 cases brandy, Hormusjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 1,225 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

Urbino (s), 83 cases wine, J. Neuberg.

#### DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ann nda, 3 bales hemp rope, Shamjee Hurry ; 800 bundles gulls, Soondersdas Vassonjee ; 11 bales cotton, Currumsee Premjee ; 25 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizhoocandass.

Knight Commander, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

John Strutver (s), 444 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co. ; 133 bales cotton, A. Blaschieck & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 440 bundles gall, and 200 bundles balas, Megjee Heerjee ; 119 packages munjit, Vizhoocandass Amratlall.

Lorne (s), 150 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee ; 200 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchand ; 136 bales cotton, Nagurdass Curmaley ; 160 bales cotton, Cumsiey Framjee ; 20 bales cotton, Visonjee Jewraj ; 51 bales cotton, Ramchundas Mookund ; 100 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touchs & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, and 75 bales wool, Megjee Framjee ; 52 bales hemp, and 54 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee & Co. ; 250 packages groundnuts, Heerachund Cursondass ; 30 bales wool and 30 bales cotton, Heerjee Vussonjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ramkurson Roograth ; 80 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha ; 50 bales cotton, Rath Varia.

Thomas Wilson (s), 60 bales cotton N. J. Abram ; 50 bundles myrabolians Rali Brothers ; 67 bags cotton, Megjee Bunsraj ; 51 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 60 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

John Middleton (s), 24 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co. ; 20 bags nux vomica, 300 robins copra, and 1,760 bags galls, Soondersdass Mooljee ; 20 bales cotton, Visonjee Narranjee ; 50 bales cotton, Duyall Coorjee ; 600 bundles galls, and 269 bags wheat, Heerachund Curronjee ; 28 cases saltpetre, Byramjee and Nanabhoy.

Mabel, 75 bales cotton, Petaz Champsy.

Commodore (s), 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Celia (s), 38 bales cotton, C. S. Nandershaw ; 62 bales cotton, N. J. Abram ; 54 bales cotton, Gumputrao Vussonjee ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Benar (s), 200 cwts horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

Pealermo (s), 32 bags saltpetre, Luckmidass Sewjee ; 700 bundles galls, Gordhun Purseotum ; 50 bales cotton, Gordundass Purseotum ; 80 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 320 bundles galls, Soondersdass Mooljee.

European (s), 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 100 bales wool Khimjee Ramjee ; 50 bales wool, Jairam Hurry ; 72 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizhoocandass.

Falcon (s), 753 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.

Hannah Law, 2,000 bundles galls, Soondersdas Vagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Stowell (s), 5 cases olibanum, Richard Martin and Co. ; 87 bags coffee, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 29 cases copal, Marcally Soomar ; 74 packages hides, Chagla Datoo ; 100 bundles horns, Hason Noormomed ; 78 cases olibanum, Cursetjee Dady and Co. ; 8 bales hides, Nemseebhoy Gangjee ; 160 cwts. horns, Hasson Noormomed ; 200 bales skins, Rahimtoola Abram ; 100 bundles horns, Hasson Noormomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 500 bales cotton, Jules, Ei-gfried and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 1,295 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hossen and Co. ; 40 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahimjee ; 14 bales sharkfins and fishmaws ; 40 bales cotton, Puncer-hund Calocram ; 84 bales cotton, Mcorarbhoy Vijbhookan.

#### SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 13th instant :—

PIECE GOODS.

| | | | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | pieces Grey Shirtings | 40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs. | 4 11 6 |
| 1,000 | „ „ „ | 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs. | 5 8 6 |
| 500 | „ „ „ | 45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs. | 5 10 0 |
| 500 | „ „ „ | 45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs. | 6 8 0 |
| 1,500 | „ „ Madapollams | 32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs. | 2 3 0 |
| 1,500 | „ „ „ | 32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs. | 2 3 0 |
| 600 | „ White Jaconets | 40 „ 20 „ No. 100 | 3 5 0 |
| 600 | „ „ „ | 40 „ 20 „ „ 200 | 3 9 0 |
| 600 | „ „ „ | 40 „ 20 „ „ 300 | 3 13 0 |
| 600 | „ „ „ | 42 „ 20 „ „ 400 | 4 1 0 |
| 600 | „ „ „ | 40 „ 20 „ „ 500 | 4 5 0 |
| 600 | „ „ „ | 40 „ 23 „ „ 600 | 4 9 0 |
| 500 | „ Dyed Cambrics | 24 „ 28 „ | 2 13 6 |

COTTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | candies New Oomrawuttee, ready | ... | Rs. 268 |
| 25 | „ „ Neriad „ | ... | „ 230 |
| 25 | „ „ „ „ | ... | „ 235 |
| 125 | „ „ „ M. G., without selection | ... | „ 269 |
| 25 | „ Dhollera, ready | ... | „ 265 |
| 150 | „ „ Khandeish „ | ... | „ 258-60 |
| 25 | „ „ Veravul „ | ... | „ 235 |
| 25 | „ „ Khandeish „ | ... | „ 246 |
| 75 | „ „ Broach without selection | ... | „ 240-53½ |
| 100 | „ „ „ M. G., „ | ... | „ 273 |
| 50 | „ „ Verungaum ready | ... | „ 263 |
| 250 | „ „ Kananja „ | ... | „ 267-70 |
| 500 | „ „ Oomrawutte 15 days | ... | „ 268-70 |
| 250 | „ „ Kurkley ready | ... | „ 280 |
| 150 | „ „ Sawgd Dharwar „ | ... | „ 288½ |
| 250 | „ „ Dhollera, 15th May | ... | „ 267 |
| 25 | „ „ Bhownuggur, ready | ... | „ 269½ |
| 25 | „ „ Hingunghaut „ | ... | „ 292½ |
| 25 | „ „ Veravul „ | ... | „ 227 |
| 75 | „ „ Verungaum „ | ... | „ 265 |
| 25 | „ „ Broach, M. G. „ | ... | „ 292 |

YARNS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | bales Water Twist, No. | 30 ... | ...As. 12½ | 13/16 per cwt. |
| 14 | „ T. Red „ | 40 ... | ... „ 20 | „ |
| 5 | „ „ „ | 40 ... | ... „ 22½ | „ |
| 9 | „ Mule „ | 40 ... | ... „ 11½ | „ |

METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 230 | Cwts Copper Braziers.. | .. .. .. | 55 |
| 500 | „ „ „ | ... ... ... | 53½ |

#### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th April, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th April, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th April, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th April, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 98 hours 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th April, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th April is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ... ... ... | 7 27 | 0 9 |
| „ Kurrachee ... ... | 0 34 | 0 2 |
| „ Madras ... ... ... | 2 36 | 0 3 |

#### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th April, 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th April, 12-15 P.M. ; via Turkey, 12th April, 7-19 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Fenwick, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.
Campbell, Captain, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on furlough, from Hydrabad.
Scaly, Lieutenant, 12th Bombay, N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Dowell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Seetapore.
Cockell, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, to join, from England, (13th in-tant).

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Hawes, Captain, 30th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Hughes, Captain, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Parker, Captain, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, to England.
Steel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army, on furlough, to England.
Taylon, Surgeon, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, on medical certificate, to England.
Badcock, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hay, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Ma tin, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Law, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on leave, to England.
Ramsay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Dunn, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Bombay N. I., on sick certificate, to Mahableshwar.
Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, to Mhow.
Carruthers, Captain, 21st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Smithell, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

#### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 12th April 1872.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hosp's., B. T., Asst. Apothy. West, is directed to do duty with the Genl. Depot, Poona, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
18th Brig. R. A.—Surg. Chappel, for 30 days, from date of departure, privilege leave.

#### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 13th April 1872.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Saunders, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

Staff Asst. Surg. D. Leckie, M.D., is placed on general duty, Mhow, travelling on duty at the public expense.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment":—
17th Regt. N.I.—Lt.-Col. C. Thompson, S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 9th N.I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence on furlough of Col. Pogson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 4th April 1872 :—
Major P. A. Elphinstone, S. C., Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment Hydrabad Assigned Districts
Comdr. J. Joplin, Ordnance Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Northern Div. Order, dated 5th April 1872, notifying that the undermentioned officers performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur for the periods specified, during the absence on duty of the Asst. Adjt. Genl :—
Capt. Cannedy, 3rd N.I., from 29th Feb. to 17th March 1872.
Major Chapman, 3rd N.I., from 18th March to 1st April 1872.
Nusseerabad Brig. Order, dated 26th Jan. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. Simpson, 23rd N.L.I., to the medical charge of the Staff and details, vice Asst. Surg. McConaghy.
Surat Station Order, dated 13th March 1872, appointing Lt. Heath, 28th N.I., Station Staff Officer.
1st Regt. L. C.—Regtl Order, dated 9th March 1872, directing Lt. Elliot, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Capt. Hayland, or until further orders.
16th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 9th April 1872, directing Major Newport to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, Capt. Strong as Wing Officer, and Lt. Pearson, as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties with effect from the 20th March, vice Lt.-Col. Chesshyre.
24th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated 8th April 1872, directing Lt.-Col. Pearce to officiate as Comdt., and Major Tanner as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Col. Hewett.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Sappers and Miners.—Surg. J. T. Straker, in medical charge, from 7th April to 6th May 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

#### PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 11.)

Mr. F. W. R. Frye, Settlement Officer, Derah Ghazi Khan, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th Aug. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

In continuation of *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 1490, dated the 30th Oct. 1871, it is hereby notified that the services of Capt. E. Newbery, Personal Asst. to the Inspr-Genl. of Police, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Legislative Dept., for a further period of two months, commencing from the 1st March.

Mr. T. W. Bailey, Extra Asst. Commr., Shahpore, has obtained 12 month's leave of absence, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Punjab Gazette Order No. 813, dated 14th April 1871.

Asst. Surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, in Civil Medical charge of Rawalpindi, is transferred to the Civil Medical charge of Loodianah.

Surg. J. Ince, in Civil Medical charge of Loodianah, is transferred to the Civil Medical charge of Rawalpindi.

Mr. E. B. Peacock, Asst. Commr., Gurdaspore, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th August 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. T. Tr-ward, Asst. Commr., Gurgaon, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. F. D. Bullock, Asst. Commr., Mooltan, has obtained three months privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th July 1872.

Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, Extra Asst. Commr., Umballah, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 15th July 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Col. S. F. Graham Commr. and Supt., Mooltan Div., has obtained three months' privilege leave, from the 1st June 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major J. R. G. G. Sheett, Dy. Commr., Hoshiarpore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st Sept. next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. Gubbay, Extra Asst. Commr., Derah Ismail Khan, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th July 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major C. V. Jenkins, offg. Depy. Commr., Sealkote, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Sept. 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. T. Homan, Extra Asst. Commr., Bannu, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st June 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. Udny, Asst. Commr., Peshawar, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surg. A. Taylor, Civil Surg. of Umritsar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st June next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. P. Woodward, Judge, Small Cause Court, Umritsar, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The following promotions are made, with effect from date on which Major F. H. F. Harris, Asst. Inspr.-Genl., Railway Police, reverted to the Mily. D-pt :—
Capt. E. Ramsay, to be Asst. Inspr.-Genl of Railway Police, vice Harris.
Mr. T. Smith, Dist. Supt., from 4th to 3rd grade, vice Ramsay.
Capt. F. H. Conolly, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, to be a Dist. Supt. of the 4th grade, vice Smith.
Mr. S. J. Stone, Asst. Supt., from 2nd to 1st grade, vice Conolly.
Mr. W. H. Mercer, Asst. Supt., from 3rd to 2nd grade, vice Stone.
Mr. E. S. Bruere, Asst. Supt. of Police, from 2nd grade, 2nd class, to 3rd grade, 1st class, vice Mercer.
Lala Kunhaya Lal, Asst. Supt., from 3rd to 2nd grade of 2nd class, vice Bruere.
Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police, to be an Asst. Dist. Supt of the 3rd grade, 2nd class, vice Kunhaya Lal.
Lt.-Col J. C. P. Baillie, Offg. Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th June next or date of taking it.

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### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

#### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TREVOR—March 13th, at Westbourne Park, Mrs. Arthur Trevor, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

NEWTON—O'BRIEN—April 9th, at the Military Roman Catholic Chapel, Chinsurah, by the Rev. F. Barthet, Herbert William Newton, to Margaret Ellen, daughter of the late Edmund O'Brien.

STAPLES—BAPTISTE—April 10th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, James Edwin Ernest Lancefield Staples, only son of the late Hon James Lancefield Staples of Woodcote Park, Somerset, to Josephine Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late John Baptiste, Esq., Govt. Pleade, Bhaugulpore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1872.

INDIA may fairly be called the paradise of political prigs. It is Swift's vision of Laputa realized. Any plausible impostor who has new lamps to sell for old is sure of finding a ready welcome here; and, the more outrageously new fangled a doctrine is, the more fanciful and impracticable a scheme for making this world perfect, the better chance it has of being eagerly accepted by officials who sincerely believe that Providence has entrusted India to their care as a vile body to be experimented upon for the common benefit of mankind. This was not always the character of the ruling class of Anglo-Indians, or the English dominion would not have been maintained in India to the present day. A generation ago, the country was governed, not by pedants and bookworms, but by men not dead to human sympathies or innocent of all knowledge of the great world outside the limits of the little social clique to which they themselves belonged. Such men had too much common sense to suppose that they could either advance their own reputation for administrative capacity or do good to the people of India by the irritating application to the body politic of a fresh philosophical blister three or four times a year. But now-a-days each high official seems to think it his duty to be as prolific of startling novelties as if he were the manager of a transportine theatre. We should not be in the least degree surprised, if, on taking up the next *Gazette of India*, we found an announcement that it had been determined to create a new Department of State for the special purpose of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. With what gravity would the writer of the Government Resolution for establishing such a Department set forth the manifold advantages sure to result from the imposition of a tax of one anna on each cucumber grown in India to pay the salaries of a fortunate Commissioner on a few thousand rupees a month and his scarcely less fortunate staff. Then, if the Commissioner was an energetic man, gifted with some cleverness and a good deal of impudence, with what earnestness he would throw himself into his work, ordering out millions of cucumber frames fitted with burning glasses of extra power for the use of ryots who would be goaded to madness by constant lectures on the necessity of growing cucumbers in preference to every other kind of vegetable, and composing elaborate reports, illustrated by a corps of artists specially retained at the public expense, and crammed with the most wonderful statistics skilfully arranged in diagrams with variously coloured lines, to show the superior illuminating power and wholesomeness of the sunshine to be got out of cucumbers over that supplied by "the glorious orb of "Heaven, the Sun." A Commissioner with a genius for humbug might go on for an indefinite time spending a few lacs a year in this way without of course ever producing a spark of sunshine in return for the money; and only after he had retired to England, with an ample fortune and heaps of flattering testimonials, would it be discovered that vulgar sunshine was as good and at least as plentiful in India as anybody could desire, and that all the revenue appropriated to the Cucumber Department had been absolutely wasted.

This craving love of eccentricity may be discerned in nearly all the actions and State papers of our rulers. Nowhere else in the world would the monstrously unjust and untrue doctrine that the State is the landlord of the soil—a doctrine fraught with the most momentous consequences to the people—have been accepted as a cardinal principle of policy. If the doctrine were economically true, it would be politically inexpedient to assert it in India; yet it is fought for with as much fanaticism as if through it alone could be found the way of political salvation. We remember not long ago reading an article, in a paper subsidized by the Government of India to preach economical truths to the people, in which the writer, with a gravity which he will forgive us for thinking could not be real, stated it as his conviction that, in the Scriptural story of the way in which Joseph jockeyed the poor Egyptians out of their land for the benefit of his master Pharaoh, Providence designed to teach all Governments a lesson as to the proper mode of dealing with the cultivators of the soil. Mark Twain points the moral of Joseph's story with as much truth as humour, when he says, "The "corn that Joseph bought at forty cents, he "sold it unto the people at seven dollars and a "half. Before a time and a half or two times had "passed over their heads Joseph and Pharaoh "owned about two-thirds of Egypt, and it is esti- "mated that if Pharaoh could have dreamed one "more dream and got Joseph to interpret it they "would have shortly owned the balance of it." Can we wonder that, when Joseph's example is held up for reverence and imitation by the authorized expounder of the economical faith of the rulers of India, the land is suffering from a plague of ravenous young Shylocks of the Revenue Survey, who insist on exacting their due pound of flesh from every miserable ryot, and who would consider that they had not done their duty to the State, if, whenever a benefactor of the country had made two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, they hesitated to seize the fresh ear as the lawful property of "the people." It is by such extravagances of false doctrine that we are destroying the respect the natives had for English rule in the days of moderate assessments. But it would be easy to multiply instances of the mischief done by the insane passion for novelty which has taken possession of many of our rulers. The adoption of the metre gauge and the not yet abandoned attempt to force upon us the decimalisation of the coinage, help to illustrate what we mean; but an even more conspicuous and annoying example of official pedantry is supplied by the recent introduction of the new and scientific system of spelling Indian names.

Sir William Muir has stated, in moderate language, the obvious objections to the adoption of the Hunterian system of spelling Indian names in substitution for that which is now in use; and we regret to see that the Government of Bombay has resolved to subject us to a nuisance from which the better judgment of their Lieutenant-Governor has exempted the lucky inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces. Just when experience was gradually eliminating the various forms of spelling the same name, and establishing a uniformity based on the best of all foundations, the common practice, we are asked to give up the accepted usage in order to adopt a system, which, however complete and coherent in itself, is quite inconsistent with the ordinary pronunciation of the English language. It seems to us extremely desirable that the use of Anglicised forms of Indian names should be encouraged among Englishmen, and nothing can be in worse taste than for us to attempt to disguise familiar names by writing them after the native fashion. It is only half educated people at home who, when they have taken a trip across the Channel, call Calais by the "genteel" name of "Calfy," in the fond belief that they are speaking French; and any Englishman would be at once set down as an insufferably conceited ass who wrote of Firenze and Napoli when he meant Florence and Naples. Surely, there are memories connected with the names of Cawnpore and Meerut which have made those names household words of terrible import to every Englishman; yet an English newspaper at Calcutta deliberately prints the names of these townsas Khanpur and Mirat. The thing is too ludicrous to be believed by any one who has not been in India and seen how far the force of human priggishness can go. Now, in this Presidency, we are asked to write Poona "Puna," though, according to the common English pronunciation of the letter *u*, the first syllable of the latter form would to a certainty be pronounced by nine Englishmen out of ten like the first syllable of "puny." We hope that our contemporaries throughout India will combine with us in resisting the efforts of the Government to force a circulation for this new coinage of unintelligible words. They need not be afraid of losing their character for scholarship or literary taste by opposing so barbarous an innovation. Besides the high authority of Sir William Muir, we may quote, in support of the popular view of this question, the words of the writer of an article on the Central Provinces in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review*, who says :—"Through- "out this article we have retained the ortho- "graphy of Indian proper names and names of "places as we have found them (in Grant's "*Gazetteer*). But we cannot agree with the "system. 'Nerbudda' can never

Company at the time, that the expression you have used applies?—If he is responsible for the legal phraseology, undoubtedly it is. I mean that the law officers do not seem to have carried out their instructions properly. It is only their business to see that the instrument they draw up protected the interests of their clients, they nevertheless allowed it to contain contradictory clauses and thus deprived their clients of that protection.

May this not have been the result of negotiations between the companies and those legal advisers?—But that would not be an excuse for drawing up an instrument which professes to settle the relations between the parties, and contains clauses absolutely contradictory.

I do not suppose you say it is disgraceful for the railway company to ask for a clause which protects their interests?—It is for them to protect their interests in every way they can.

Are we to understand that the term you used applies only to the legal officers of the East India Co.?—I intended it only to apply to them. I shall give another illustration of what I mean. The other day I wanted very much to know what course would have to be adopted in case the Secretary of State should desire to purchase any one of the railways at the expiration of the 25th or 50th year. It is provided in the contract that Government has to signify a desire to take over the railway in one of two ways—either by paying down a lump sum or giving an annuity which shall last during the remainder of the term of the contract—and that in the latter case the rate of interest in calculating such annuity shall be determined by the average rate of interest during the two preceding years received in London upon public obligations of the East India Company, which shall be ascertained by reference to the Governor of the Bank of England. It is really very important to know the meaning of those words, and i do not know that any two persons agree as to what the meaning should be. If we take the words literally we should have to deal with the average of rates of interest varying from 10 to 4 per cents., but nobody reads them in that sense. Every one assumes that what is meant is not the rate of interest received in London on the obligations of the East India Company, but the rate received on the value of the obligations, which would be between four and five per cent.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—An Act of Parliament prohibited the East India Company from issuing obligations payable in London beyond a specified amount. Since then the whole state of things has changed. Taking into account the former state of things, the legal meaning, and the popular meaning of the words you have referred to may coincide

Mr. Fawcett—Still the fact would remain that the contracts were not revised after the Act lapsed.

Mr. Thornton—And it would not justify the repetition of the words in subsequent contracts.

Mr. Crawford—If I recollect right the clause you are commenting upon was written by Mr. James Wilson himself, who was a very authority on all matters connected with annuities, public obligations, and things of that kind.

The Chairman (to Mr. Thornton)—Would you look into the records to see whether it is not the case that the East India Company originally proposed a certain set of terms, that the railway company objected to the particular terms, and that modifications having been finally accepted by the Court of Directors the contract appears in its present balanced form, being the result of the claims and counterclaims of the East India Company and the Railway Company?

Mr. Thornton—I have no doubt that is the proper explanation, but I do not think it affords the slightest excuse. It would be the duty of the law officer to see that such inconsistencies were removed.

Was it not a matter of fact in instance with which the solicitors had no concern, the Railway on the one hand and the East India Company on the other each insisting on its own points?—If it be so, it is a mere transfer of responsibility. I called the conduct of the law officers disgraceful on the understanding that it was they who were responsible for the drawing up of the contracts.

The Chairman—I should be glad if you looked into the records to see how the matter stands.

Mr. Danvers (examined by Mr. Hernan)—The Chord Line of the E. I. Railway was constructed—at a cost of about two millions, speaking roughly—partly to shorten the distance, but chiefly to develope the coal resources of the districts through which it passes, and thus, for one thing, enable the Company to work the whole line cheaper. It has had the effect of expediting the transmission of the mails and also of reducing the cost of bringing down merchandise from the upper parts of India to Calcutta.

By Sir T. Bazley—Two gauges have been adopted in India, one 5ft. 6in., and at present the French *metre*. The average cost of doubling lines has been about £2,000 a mile. I do not think that more than one or two hundred miles have been added to the Indian railways this year. Including that, the present mileage would be about 5,200. The length of line that the railway companies have yet to construct is about 850. Including the State railways that have been sanctioned, the length remaining to be constructed is 2,260.

Do you see your way to reduce the cost, so as to facilitate the rapid extension of the railway system?—I think with our present experience it will be possible to construct at very much less than the average cost hitherto.

As much as 30 per cent. less?—More than that. 50 per cent., putting the average cost hitherto at £18,000.

Sir D. Wedderburn—Is the cheap Kattywar line fenced or unfenced?—Unfenced, I think.

Might not a considerable saving be effected, as in America, by leaving the lines unfenced?—I think so.

By Sir J. Elphinstone—The kinds of fuel used are coal, both native and English, wood, and coke. The Bengal railways are able to obtain fuel from local sources. Western India depends on England for the supply of coal. I believe there is no doubt that some of the forests have been very carelessly felled in order to provide fuel, but the system has been stopped. I am not aware that 70,000 tons of wood are annually burned on the railways in India. Patent fuel imported from Cardiff is very much used. From one side of India—namely, from Madras—we have very favourable reports of it, and from the Bombay side very unfavourable reports of precisely the same fuel. The unfavourable accounts may perhaps be attributed in some degree to prejudice. The Bengal coal is about 40 per cent. inferior to the English.

By Mr. Crawford—The Jubbulpore branch of the E. I. Railway has been open for 4½ years, and in only one of the 8 half years for which accounts have been made up was there a loss. The deficit, which amounted to £10,560, was for the half year ending 30th June 1869. In the other half years the surpluses were respectively £2 24l, £12,638, £70,987, £1,712, £6,583, £9,035, and £19,550, the last being for the half year ending 30th June 1871.

Then the allegation that the line has not paid its working expenses is not in accordance with the facts?—The facts are as I have given them.

You say the guarantee system has accomplished very important things?—Yes I am not an advocate of a continuance of the system. It is open to many objections, and it cannot be defended on abstract principles of political economy, but I do think that under the peculiar circumstances of India 25 years ago it was a suitable system to introduce. The great advantages, I think, have been great. By making a contract with a company you obtained the continuous and almost undivided attention of a body of men to each particular undertaking, you obtained a continuous supply of funds as they were required, you obtained a channel for carrying English capital to India, you obtained the various opinions of professional men in this country which were applied to a novel work in India, and you also provided means by which you would be able to judge in the course of a short time as to what would be the best policy to pursue in regard to railways in India generally?

The Chairman—And you avoided setting up a large Government establishment, a department now been set up, with superannuations and other obligations?

Mr. Danvers—I do not think that would have been necessary even if Government had undertaken the construction of the lines themselves.

The Chairman—But at all events you have found it necessary now. You have set up an Engineering College to begin with, and have ended with superannuation, and have gone through the whole routine of Government expenditure.

By Mr. Crawford—Lord Dalhousie was strongly in favor of the guarantee system. The late Lord Mayo was very much in favor of employing direct Government agency, but he thought the guarantee system was justified by the times when it was introduced. He considered the great cost of the system a reason for abandoning it. As to the cost of constructing the E. I. Line, much of it was occasioned by damage done at the time of the Mutiny. Moreover, there were works of great engineering difficulty on the line, and no complaints have been made as to the way in which they were carried out. I do not suppose that Government would have done them by direct agency at a less cost than the company did. The construction of the chord line made it unnecessary to double a considerable part of the main line. The working expenses are not great. Once they did not exceed 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. Statistics show that in this country they are generally about 50 per cent. A Government officer sees that the works are in perfect order and the locomotives up to the standard, so that it cannot be said the economy with which this line has been worked has resulted in any degree in a loss of efficiency. I do not think there has been any difficulty experienced by the railway companies in finding money to carry on their works. With regard to the public works carried on by Government, I believe the great difficulty has arisen from a want of funds at the proper time. After the Mutiny all the great Government works were, I think, suspended, while those of the railway companies went on as usual.

Mr. Thornton, in reply to a question, said there were many of Mr. Danvers' answers on which he would have something to say.

The examination of Mr. Danvers and Mr. Thornton was here suspended in order that a gentleman might be examined who was about to leave the country.

Mr. Lionel Ashburner, of the Bombay Civil Service, examined by the Chairman, said—I have been 24 years in the Indian Civil Service, and have been employed, in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments, in Guzerat, the South Concan, and also in Khandeish. I have established a model farm in Khandeish, for the purpose of acclimatising foreign products, and of introducing superior modes of agriculture generally. It has not been self-sustaining. It has cost Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 up to the present time. No doubt it will eventually pay if only some patience is shown. Government provided the capital. The farm has about 500 acres. Cotton, foreign rice, silk, and rhea, have been tried at it. It has not yet had sufficient time to make its influence felt in the country, but no doubt, the people about, when they see where we have succeeded, will adopt whatever is good in our plans. Efforts have been made to introduce agricultural machinery, but the machinery used in this country is not suitable to Indian arrangements, and there are differences in the soil. The natives are beginning to use water-lifts and such machinery, but with that exception I do not think much has been done. The productive powers of the country are increasing. A few years ago only 40 or 50 lbs. of cotton were got per acre, where now by the use of selected seed of superior kinds 70 or 80 lbs. are got. One of the objects of the farm is to test and experimentalise as to real producing capacity of the soil. Everybody is aware that at present the standard of production is low. The uncertainty is as to the causes of it. Of late years great attention has been paid to the preservation of fuel, and much good has been done in some districts. In 13 years you can produce good fuel. In some places, no doubt, a longer period would be required. There is a want of proper manure for the soil. That is one reason why the soil is so unproductive, and another is ignorance of the proper methods of agriculture. I think at present the seed does not produce a fourth of what it ought to do. I do not think the present assessment of land revenue has any effect in this matter. I think the assessment is at present extremely low. The area of cultivation is extending enormously every year. An effect of improved cultivation would be to lessen the incidence of the land tax considerably. My observations refer, as far as my experience goes, to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Beach—I understand the ploughing is very defective. It is mere scratching, is it not?—I don't agree in that. I think the native plough is very much abused. I think the best machines made in England can't compete in any way with the plough used in India.

By Mr. Beach—I cannot say that there is any district I know in India which, from its natural advantages or from a superiority of the people, might be cited as an example in agriculture. The native system of rotation of crops is a very good one, and we could learn much from it. The great source of difficulty is poverty—the want of capital. There is no natural defect of the soil itself, for the soil is extremely fertile.

By Mr. Herman—There is a rotation of crops in the cotton districts. Cotton could not be produced three years without a rotation. The use of steam gins is becoming very general. The cotton is cleaned in the most superior entry and full-pressed in Bombay. The placing of sand in the cotton is one of the evils which the Governor of Bombay wished, by legislation, to prevent, but the merchants of Bombay opposed any legislation.

The Chairman—But are not the objection to the machinery which it was proposed to employ, and not to the penalty for the fraud?—I am not aware that that is the case. They objected to it as inquisitorial and an interference in their affairs. They say cotton is cotton, whether it contains 25 or 40 per cent. of dirt, and we get our price for it. As to the machinery, it was already in operation.

By Mr. Herman—I have myself seen 20 per cent. of dirt in the cotton. I have seen a railway sleeper and large pieces of rock among it.

By Sir T. Bazley—Guano has been tried as a manure, but chiefly at model farms and in experimental cases. I cannot say that the cultivation of sugar is on the increase. There is, however, a large production—in Khandeish, for instance. It is an extremely profitable crop. There are not ample means of irrigation for cultivation. That is the great subject of improvement. Better irrigation would enable the cultivator to pay a much larger land revenue. The profits from irrigated cultivation are very much greater of course than those from dry crops—that is crops watered by the monsoon fall alone.

Mr. Fawcett—Is human dung is used in immense quantities as manure. Could that not be advantageously introduced in India?—I am aware that it is an extremely stimulating manure.

By Mr. Denison—In some districts, Mysore for instance, every village has a tank. It costs a good deal, but the village contributes labour, and it is done for perhaps half what it would cost the P. W. D. Government are making great efforts to extend irrigation, but their schemes are of such a gigantic character that practically very little progress is made. I think that if the local officers were allowed to expend local funds with less restrictions much more would be done.

Mr. Fawcett—Do you think it would be more just on financial grounds than the system which now prevails?—More just, no doubt, but there are great works which could only be carried out by imperial funds.

Sir C. Wingfield—And the work would be left entirely to the local fund engineer, who may be a person of no very high attainments?—He is under control, and in all large works has to submit his plans to the Engineering Department in Bombay.

By Mr. Fawcett—Do you think it would be more just on financial grounds than the system which now prevails?—More just, no doubt, but there are great works which could only be carried out by imperial funds.

Sir C. Wingfield—But is that punctuality any proof that the Income Tax is popular?—I do not say it is popular; but there is no such unpopularity as would induce me to abolish the tax. I don't think the natives object more to the Income Tax than to any other tax.

Your opinion, then, is at variance with the statements as to unpopularity and oppression made in the Council of the Viceroy last year?—I stand on my own experience.

Are you not aware that a duty on tobacco has frequently been proposed; and that it was rejected on the ground that it would create a dangerous amount of discontent?—I am aware of that; but I do not think, for my part, the discontent would be any greater than is caused, for instance, by the administration of the law courts.

By Mr. Fawcett—I would include in the property tax all fixed salaries, and all income derived from property, and also the capital that a man employs in his trade.

The Chairman—How could you draw a distinction between the capital and the profits derived from the trade?—You can calculate almost accurately the money a man has employed in his business; but the calculation of the results would depend upon all sorts of considerations, and I would not go into these.

By Mr. Fawcett—The Income Tax has been very much complained of in the native papers, but they complain of everything that is done. Every measure of Government—even the most beneficent—is complained of by the native press in a most virulent manner.

Mr. Birley—Have there not been very loud complaints from the Bombay Association about this tax?—There have been complaints from different Associations.

But that Association is specially native?—When I say that the Europeans were those who have complained of the tax, I would also include the wealthy classes of natives.

Are there not other sources of taxation, such as horses and carriages, and things of that kind?—They are taxed for municipal purposes. The natives would sooner pay a lump sum than have this petty taxation.

This concluded the examination of the witness.

## THE SUPERSESSION OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On former occasions I have touched on the subject of the great hardship and injustice caused to the officers of the Cavalry by transferring to their regiments senior men from the other branches of the service, and pointed out that all vacancies should be filled up by appointing *young* officers, who should enter at the bottom of the list, and work their way up as others had done before them. As the subject is of the greatest importance to all Cavalry officers, I think it cannot be brought too often to the notice of the authorities, and I shall therefore, with your permission, make a few further remarks on it, as it is reported that applications are still being made by officers of Infantry for appointments in a branch of the service to which they have no claim whatever.

The last appointment of the sort was that of Major Malcolmson, and a better example of unjust supersession it would be difficult to conceive. After serving a few weeks in the 1st Cavalry he is transferred to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer of the Poona Horse, thereby preventing Captain Owen, who had served 14 years in the Cavalry and 10 years in his present regiment, from getting the slight promotion of from 3rd to 2nd Squadron Officer, whilst Captain Philips, an officer of nearly 15 years' standing, was stuck fast in his position of Squadron Subaltern, which he has held for seven years without any promotion. The position in the Poona Horse, however, was not considered sufficient for his rank and standing in the service, so he is accordingly transferred to the officiating command of a regiment of Sind Horse, thereby, after a period of nine months' service in the Cavalry, and with no experience of native troops whatever, succeeding to a position which other men don't reach for years, and standing in the way of Frontier Officers, who risk their healths and their lives at an unhealthy station for the special purpose of rapid promotion. All this, Sir, you see, is the result of transferring senior officers. Had Major Malcolmson been a youngster there would have been no injustice, he would have come in at the bottom in his proper place, and those who had toiled for years before him would have reaped the rewards of their labour.

The reason very often assigned for warranting injustice of this kind is that *senior* officers are required for the Cavalry. A more impotent argument can scarcely be conceived. For the command of Native Irregular Horse, the younger the better within reasonable limits, and, if a man is not fit for command by the time he is 30, he'll never be fit. What do the military authorities at home think on the subject? We have only to turn over the pages of Hart's Army List to find that heaps of young men in the Home army of from 12 to 15 years' service succeed to the command of Dragoon regiments, a position, I imagine, of quite as much responsibility as the command of a native Silladar Corps. What does Lord Napier think about it? Why, it was only the other day he appointed a Captain to the command of a crack Bengal regiment of Cavalry over the heads of several Field Officers, and the whole history of India teems with instances of young men having distinguished themselves in command at a comparatively early period of their lives. If any man has any doubts on the subject of young men being qualified for the exercise of command, let him turn to the long list of skilful Generals and dashing heroes who immortalised themselves during the Peninsula War, and the records of whose deeds now render the history of that period so captivating. The fact is, that, if a man has any brains, they are pretty sure to develop themselves by the time he is 25 or 30, and, if at the latter age he is not fit for a command, he'll never be fitted for it. If he is a fool at 30, he'll be a still bigger fool at 40, and at 50 he'll probably be a dribbling idiot. The argument about young men not being fitted for commands is too often brought forward by old fogies who never were fit for anything themselves, and who delight, in consequence, in keeping down the rising ability of those under them. They may fitly be compared to the old Roman Catholic priests of days gone by, who prohibited the study of the Bible, fearing lest an intelligent perusal of its contents might break the sacred spell that surrounded their offices, and expose them to ridicule and contempt. It really makes one's blood boil sometimes to hear brainless servility talking about youngsters, experience, and so forth.

In conclusion, I do trust that, if this should meet the eyes of those in authority, they will take into consideration the case of the Cavalry officers whose cause I have been pleading. They may be lucky perhaps in the appointments they hold in comparison with their brethren in the Infantry, but why, if they are efficient (and those who are not should be superseded), deprive them of the benefit of their luck? Quick promotion stimulates zeal, and makes an officer *throw his heart into his work*; whilst supersession, which delays the prizes of the service till the arrival of old age, creates disgust, and a man *then begins to think more about his off-reckonings than the well-being of the regiment he commands.*

A CAVALRY OFFICER.

## THE WHITE PARIAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was strolling about the other day feeling pretty comfortable in my mind, my belly being full—if I may venture on so homely an expression in your genteel pages—when the Constable came up to me and threatened to take me up as a loafer, rogue, and vagabond without visible means of subsistence. I managed to pacify him for once, but I go my rounds in terror. I cannot but think it hard that because I have a white face I am to be hunted about by the police. There are hundreds of native loafers, beggars, impostors, thieves, and scoundrels of all sorts who have no visible means of subsistence; but nobody interferes with *them*. I dare say I should be sent to the work-house, and probably to England, where are thousands of people without visible means of subsistence suffering horribly from those terrible complaints, hunger and cold. Now, in this country I am safe from both. I can get something to eat pretty regularly, and a bit of tobacco and a lot or two of lush comes easier than one would think. I have a friend or two who help me on a bit, you see. I don't think I could work, and I'm sure I don't mean to try. ,Of course, I do a bit of business here and there, but what that business is is nothing to anybody but myself. In England, I should be dead in a week. But it seems that for no earthly purpose but to flatter the pride of the respectable English community, to whose fine eyes me and the like of me are motes in their sun, flies in their pot of ointment, blots in their 'scutcheon, drawbacks upon their success, death's heads at their banquets, and rebukes to their mushroom rising, I am, to be sent to England to die. Now, I don't want to insult the respectable classes of English in Bombay, but I cannot help saying that their sum of domestic virtue, social worth, commercial integrity, and application to business is not so high that they have a right to have poor devils hunted about for the sins of a little harmless laziness and a liking for liquor. It may be theadbare, fustian talk, but a lazy, drunken poor man has rights just as much as a lazy, drunken rich man. For my part, I don't deny that I'm lazy, but I'm not drunken, and so long as I behave myself decently I cannot see why I should be interfered with: especially in a country where, from time immemorial, large classes of the native community have lived the come-day, go-day kind of life for which the climate is favourable.

I am sorry to trouble you at this length. Virtue, prosperous virtue that is, always has plenty to say for herself; I write in the interests of a very down-at-heel kind of quality which perhaps isn't virtue, but, at all events, Sir, it isn't downright vice, and all I ask for it is to be let alone.—Yours, &c.

A LOAFER.

## MUNICIPAL REVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not at Friday's meeting of the Bench, or I should have been taken by surprise, as I find a great many were, at Mr. Forbes' sweeping measure in respect of the Municipal establishments. That the mover, seconder, or supporter of the measure knew what they were voting for, was not to be expected. The fixing of the several establishments is a duty which the Bench may, in fact must, leave to its chief officer. Indeed, the Municipal Commissioner is the only proper officer to do the duty. The Bench must necessarily be utterly incompetent. Whether taken as a body, or even taken individually, there is perhaps not one member of the Bench sufficiently acquainted with the duties, system, and organization of any one of the departments or offices, to be justified in taking upon himself its revision, without himself entering such department and working with it. It was, I take it, the feeling of the entire Bench that they could not do otherwise than accept the suggestions of the gentleman whom they had asked the Government to put into the chair of the Municipal Commissioner. Assuming that this is a correct conclusion, I submit that the Bench is bound to act up to it fully. Mr. Forbes very pithily represented that there was as little chance, perhaps less, of the different heads and members of establishments getting an exact measure of justice at the hands of the Bench by each case being taken separately, than by being dealt with collectively as they were. One member of an establishment would be able to enlist the sympathy of a talking member and get more than justice; while another, unable to obtain the advocacy of a speaker, would get less than justice. Therefore, the Bench seems to have taken a wise and proper course. But the Bench must be consistent. If bound by the Commissioner's views in this matter, the Bench must in fairness to all concerned, not excepting the Commissioner himself, act up to them in their full spirit. How far the Commissioner's adjustment of each establishment is in accordance with the several merits of each case on principle is not for the Bench to weigh in disposing of the measure of Friday. The Commissioner as good as avowed that his arrangements could not be expected to be perfect, and that *he* did not expect them to be so. The work was, I believe, new to him as well as the first, that he addressed himself to on assuming office. He should have thought that it might more properly have been the last. If he had availed himself of his great opportunities of looking into the system and working of the departments during the first five months of his tenure of office, and then during his last month have brought his more or less experience to bear on the task of revision, he would doubtless have been able to bring forward a scheme of reduction in which he and the public would have had more confidence, and the establishments would have felt that they had been less severely dealt with. However, the position stands thus: The Commissioner has done his work in this matter and the Bench is bound to respect it, and also bound to be consistent, to carry out his views. Now, the recommendation of the Commissioner in broad principle has been carried, but the Bench has to go further, because the Commissioner's views have not been carried to completeness by the Bench. At the meeting on Friday the Commissioner said that there were three or four cases which he should wish the Bench to consider on their separate merits. Amongst these were doubtless the cases of the Health Officer, the Assessor, and the Collector; and there is nothing in the broad measure and principle carried on Friday to prevent the Commissioner's three or four cases having the separate consideration which he wishes. Indeed, the Bench is as much bound to respect the Commissioner's views and wishes in respect of these three or four cases as in the large measure. The Bench can no more be judges in the former cases than in the latter, but must show their head officer the same deference and consideration in every part of this question. I can speak from longer experience on some points belonging to the three or four cases than any one else in Bombay, I believe, and shall, with your permission, revert to the subject with some arguments which I hope will be of some use to the Bench at the next meeting.

W. B. FELLOWS.

15th April.

## THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT MORLEY HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks upon the critique of the Amateur Theatricals which appeared in your paper of to-day. The notice is a very long one, and the greater part of it does not refer in the slightest degree to the performance, but seems to be a successful effort on the writer's part to shew what an adept he is at distorting the English language, and letting off a few feeble jokes without the slightest point or wit in them. It would have been better had he kept his selections from Joe Miller to retail out to a few admiring friends, as I am sure every one will agree with me that they do not read "first rate" in the *Bombay Gazette*. It is to be hoped he has not come to the end of his stock but has kept at least one joke for some future occasion.

Your Reporter has given anything but an accurate account of the rising of the curtain as he calls it. For it so happens there is no curtain at all, but a very prettily painted drop-scene which folds up, and this process is done smoothly and regularly, and not by jumps or fits, at least that was my impression from the front. The veriest tyro knows the difference between a drop-scene and curtain, and your reporter shews a lamentable want of theatrical knowledge in not being able to distinguish between the two. For his information I will say that it is not at all uncommon in some of the small theatres at home for the drop-scene to fold instead of roll up—the drop-scene at Covent Garden is managed in a somewhat similar manner. In criticising amateur theatricals care ought always to be taken as to the amount of censure or praise that should be given to the performers, and on this particular occasion there is nothing to complain of, but there are a few remarks in your notice which—pardon me for saying so—should not have appeared. Comparisons are at all times odious, more especially so when made between men (taking the part of women in private theatricals) and ladies; they become then most improper and indelicate. I need not particularize. Amusements of any kind are with difficulty got up in this place, more especially so amateur theatricals, and it is only lately that ladies have kindly come forward and offered their services, and which I am sure have been appreciated; but if impertinent comparisons appear in print, and they are told with the other amateur performers "that they have discovered in themselves a talent more or less for strutting their hour upon the stage," I am sure the public ought not to be surprised if the ladies decline to act again if they are subject to this sort of criticism.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 15th April. A LOOKER-ON.

** Amateurs are never satisfied till the newspapers take some notice of them; and then they invariably say that the notice is impertinent. We shall make it a strict rule in future to say not a word about any of their performances.—Ed. *B. G.*

## RITUALISM IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several innovations have recently been introduced into the service at Christ Church, Byculla, which, if they remain unheeded and unopposed, will, without doubt, lead to the introdution of other innovations of a more mischievous tendency.

I would ask—

1st. Why have the simple wooden plates been discarded, and those little abominations in the shape of scarlet purses with embroidered crosses introduced for the collection of the offertories?

2nd. Why are the gentlemen of the recently organized choir dressed in surplices?

3rd. Why has the playing of the opening voluntary been discontinued, and the present papistical practice of playing a prelude on the organ, during the procession of the choir and clergyman to their respective seats, introduced?

4th. Why do the choir and clergyman turn their backs towards the congregation while the Belief is said?

The service at the Byculla Church had always been, prior to these abovenamed innovations, conducted with a simplicity to be found in no other church in this city. These innovations are somewhat trifling; but I would call upon the members of the congregation to bear in mind that stern maxim of *principiis obsta*, and to express their disapproval of the practices recently introduced to the Trustees of the church. Unless this be done, it will not be long before the service of the church will become thoroughly ritualistic, and the symbols of Popery in

15th April. FULL SWING.

## THE WELLINGTON PIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I consider it is almost a "crying shame" that the fine promenade of Wellington Pier, I mean the newly reclaimed portion, should be blocked up nearly every evening by the *Carriageocracy* of Bombay. Formerly I used to like to take a stroll down to the Bander of an evening to contemplate the gentle ripple of the placid waters thereabouts, as sundry oarsmen dipping their oars in the bosom thereof conveyed passengers in their boats to and from the landing places. But now this my enjoyment of this soothing pleasure has been sadly marred by the unreasonable conduct of the *haut ton* who, not content with the ample space immediately to the south of the refreshment rooms, will insist on taking up with their fine carriages and English and Australian horses the whole of the reclaimed ground. Now, Sir, I have no private malice against these fine people, but I fancy there would be a pretty consternation amongst them some fine evening should some of the noble animals attached to any of the vehicles take it into their equine heads to get up a *stampede*. I will leave you to imagine how calamitous this would prove should its course be seawards. I never saw the pier so crowded as it was yesterday evening, and it was with some difficulty and considerable circumspection that I succeeded in threading my devious way through the closely packed carriages, some of the elegant occupants of which, as I humbly endeavoured to avert their haughty looks, must, as I imagined, have wondered what an ancient chap like me could be doing there.—Yours truly,

9th April. AN OLD PEDESTRIAN.

## NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

### VERY PATHETIC CHATTER.

POONA.—The station so coveted as a place of residence for three or four months in the year, and so tolerable for several more, is very far from enviable just now. With every dawn of day, the weather becomes more unendurable, and yet, unfortunate "fixtures" in human form, like myself, are bound to remain at our posts, notwithstanding heat of the most terrible kind—heat that no words can duly define. Kuskus checks well watered every two or three hours are of little avail; iced drinks seem to have no effect; cold baths even do not restore one to a proper sense of life.

Rain-clouds have been hanging over this, at present, delectable station for many days past, and yet not a drop of rain will fall.

What is to become of us? The wise and well-off of the population have glided gracefully away to Matheran or Mahableshwar to inhale the health-restoring breezes, but we are left to deplore our fate in a dried, parched-up station, with every chance of gliding off, if not gracefully, at least surely and unpleasantly from this happy world where we would fain remain a little longer, all ills notwithstanding.

The withered look of everything such as "trees, plants, cooling fruits, and (would be) sweet flowers," is another thing which tends to raise our spirits! On the countenance of the few weeds, stronger-minded than their companions, which are left, there is a look which speaks louder than words of the most helpless despair, which seems to say, "Ah! if I could help it, I would never exist here to be snubbed by Providence in this unmerited way."

The water, as if to help to make our lives more uncomfortable, is running short; and as a wind-up to all our grievances small-pox has broken out, on the top of dengue fever.

The spirit seems crushed even out of the poor rats and mice, for they now rarely pay us their wonted visits; and why? Rumour has it that most of them have died of heat apoplexy.

Mosquitos are about the only insects that presume now to go their rounds, but they are unusually vicious, and here is another of the plots of Providence. Again, the pleasure of a walk is denied, the high winds every few minutes in their whirling motion suddenly sending the dust in profuse quantities into the eyes, ears, and noses of the unfortunate pedestrians, to say nothing of the injurious effect of it upon their clothes.

Early the other morning a fire broke out in the Arsenal, which but for the prompt assistance of the authorities there, might, and in all probability would, have blown up the whole of Poona, as well as the aforenamed unfortunate residents; so, after all, perhaps, instead of complaining, we should "be thankful for small mercies" (and ours are *very* small.)

### RAWUL PINDEE, 9TH APRIL.

AFTER a real good racketting Easter week, in which we have had a couple of first-rate balls, and some most successful amateur theatricals, to say nothing of big dinners and masonic meetings, people are pulling themselves together previous to the annual exodus that takes place to Cashmere and the Hills. In another month the drones will have departed, and the busy bees be left to gather honey all the day, and eat it all the night. For honey read thirst, and for eat read assuage. Such a thing as a *chigaon* will be matter of history, as not a lady thinks of remaining down below when a delightful climate is only five hours off.

Last night, a most instructive and able lecture was delivered by Major Cory, Brigade Major, an author and poet of no mean pretensions, on "The Profession of Arms."

The subject was one on which a series of lectures might with benefit be delivered, as no lecturer could exhaust it in sixty minutes.

Major Cory, after defining the cause and effect of war its primary object when once undertaken being to destroy the greatest numbers of our enemy with the least possible loss to ourselves, instanced the Battle of Plassey as illustrative of what a handful of British and Native troops under Clive had accomplished, when in the proportion of one to twenty of their antagonists. Major Cory, with the help of a diagram, fought out that great fight, which first gave us a firm footing in Hindostan.

The chief object of the lecturer appeared to be to bring home to his audience, that in the present altered conditions, under which battles are fought and won, intelligence and common sense ought to be allowed to come into play at the exact time that the necessity for an altogether literal obedience to orders ceases. The original plan of the action, and the object sought to be attained, of course emanating from one chief commander; but the carrying out of the various details under the ever-changing ups and downs of the conflict being left in a great measure to individual intelligence. This system appears to have been most successfully carried out in the Prussian war against France, and so far as we can foresee will be the scheme adopted in future campaigns, being best adapted to the total revolution that the introduction of the present arms of precision has made in our order of battle.

At the conclusion of the lecture General McMurdo stood up, and, after thanking Major Cory in the warmest terms, cordially endorsed his sentiments on the subject of the affiliation of discipline with the exercise of intelligence; and narrated an amusing anecdote, illustrating blind obedience, as opposed to discipline tempered with common sense. Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria, having met for a political discussion, the subject of discipline cropped up; and the Russian Emperor upheld his troops as being most perfectly disciplined; the other two Emperors as warmly backed their own men. Accordingly a soldier of the Russian Guard was summoned, and ordered to march out of the window which was a considerable height from the ground! The man was marching straight out, and was only just stopped in time to save his life!

Then the Austrian soldier was called in, and given the same order. He looked at the window, presented arms, shouldered, and stood at ease!

It was now the turn for the *Garde Imperiale* of France, who, when the order was explained to him, turned round, and *argued the point!!*

The feeling of the audience was evidently with the Austrian, which was natural enough, the British and the German temperaments being in many points so very similar; and it is very questionable whether your argumentative private is a desirable "bullet-stopper."

General McMurdo, who has what Irishmen call the "gift of the gab," when once started off, is happy on his legs, and his remarks were thoroughly appreciated by a crowded house of very attentive listeners, chiefly consisting of soldiers.

He explained how in all probability our future battles would be fought over an extended area of country, in a very open formation, in which individual intelligence would be fully brought into play. The first line being constantly fed from the supports and reserves, which would be formed up according to the nature of the ground and cover, and whose duty it would be to pour troops forward on whatever was discovered to be the enemy's weakest point.

I see the *Army and Navy Gazette*, just in, mentions Generals Tombs and McMurdo, and Brigadiers Fraser and Walker, as those who came out best at the Camp of Exercise.

There can be little doubt that all of these proved themselves splendid leaders; but it is narrowminded not to include the names of others, whose names happened to be borne on the Indian List. General Travers, V.C., and Brigadiers Ross and John Watson are too well known and appreciated to require any notice to be drawn to their names; however, their constitutions will probably get over the shock of not being mentioned in the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Camp of Exercise, or at any rate a camp of exercise, will, it is thought probable, be held in this part of India next cold season, possibly on ground between Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.

The Punjab Frontier Force, which were out of it last time, would, it is presumed, form no inconsiderable portion of the troops, if the Camp should be assembled in the north; and would-be greatly benefited by being brigaded with the regular army. For although, from the nature of their location on our somewhat turbulent frontier, they have opportunities of practising outpost duty, which enable them to acquire a military training such as few armies possess, yet being such an altogether local force their ideas get narrowed.

Before, however, it is decided to have a Camp of Exercise too far north, the advantages and the drawbacks attending it should be well considered.

There is no doubt that directly any large body of troops assembles the hill tribes will gather and show their standards. It may not be remembered that in 1863 a Camp of Exercise was being organized to take place at Lahore. In November of that year the unsatisfactory little war in Umbeyla was being waged.

So the advantage of showing the inhabitants of these parts that we can marshal a somewhat imposing force ready for anything in their vicinity should be weighed against the possibility of its leading to a "complication;" through the wild savages of the mountains mistaking our object, and fancying our little army was assembled with an aggressive object in view.

### MHOW, 12TH APRIL.

You will be sorry to hear that we have had two more fatal causes of cholera in the Hussars,—one of a child yesterday, and the other of the Farrier Major's wife to-day. The pains taken and the solicitude shown by Major Swindley, the commandant, and the medical officers in the interests of the corps, are greatly spoken of, and, but for them, I fear we might have had some more cases. The 49th Infantry, too, to-day lost one man through cholera.

In the Sudder Bazaar the Cantonment Magistrate is indefatigable in getting the place cleared and in demolishing the arches, slabs, and other species of coverings by which the gutters are caused to be continually filled with all sorts of filth, and which only give the people so inclined opportunities of harbouring dirt. Of course, as might have been expected, there is no end of grumbling generally, and doubts expressed by certain parties as to the power exercised being legal. I should strongly advise all who have doubts to have the point legally decided by getting up counsel from Bombay. In the meantime, however, as the matter will not brook delay, it is hoped the authorities will disregard the views of the grumbling parties, in the interest of the public, or we may have pestilence as the consequence.

Major Davies, our able and popular Commissariat officer, proceeds to Bombay to-day on special duty for a short time—the shorter the better, for we could ill spare him at so critical a time as this, when the troops may be ordered to march out at a moment's notice.

It is hoped on his return he will have time to see that the proprietor of the premises used for the bakery, and for the rent of which the bread contractor is forced to pay some 1,500 rupees a year, provides sufficient accommodation to prevent the necessity of having the flour used for the soldiers' staff of life ground, contrary to rules, all over the bazaar. Who would be, I wonder, the responsible party,—the Commissariat, the bakery proprietor, or the bread contractor,—if the European, who is forced to go to several places in the bazaar to see the wheat ground, catches cholera? Of course, if such an event unfortunately happening, of course it is but natural that everybody would be trying to shift their responsibilities; and as prevention is better than cure, it is as well something were immediately done to ward off the impending danger. The matter must have escaped Major Davies, or I feel sure his well-known desire to effect every improvement, he would have seen to this before his departure.

### MAHABLESHWAR, 12TH APRIL.

THE weather is most delightful now. The smell of the wild flowers puts one in mind of the hawthorn hedges at home, and we have also the birds singing sweetly among the branches of the trees to help forward the illusion.

People are all well now, many are getting vaccinated, however, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. There have been several toughs accidents lately. Toughas are much used here; they go very quickly but being two-wheeled they are dangerous when anything happens to the horses. These sometimes shy if they are not properly trained. I do not think elephants ought to be allowed to go about. If the horses saw them and shied near a precipice, the occupants of the carriage might be hurled in the plain below.

I see lots of boards up everywhere marked "To Let." I fear this is to be a bad season, and I never saw the houses in better order than they are this year, for a good season was expected and the owners went to great expense thinking Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was to remain until the end of May and come up here as usual. Taxes and ground rent are very high, they should be lower in this unproductive year. There are several houses for sale.

This morning between two and three o'clock the cookroom of "Greenhill" took fire. The tenant of Greenhill is Colonel Shekleton, who discovered it himself and gave the alarm. The fire was got out by five o'clock, but not before the whole range of outhouses was burned down. It was a wonder the house escaped as it is near the outhouses, but the chupper

Salsette. On the 14th February last the deceased and two other cartmen of his village drove their carts, filled with hay, to a garden at Dadur, where they unloaded the carts. The deceased, with the permission of the gardener, cut a plantain leaf from a tree, and went with it to the place where the other cartmen were standing. The first prisoner, who was evidently in charge of a hay-stack, came down and accused the deceased of having stolen the plantain leaf. The deceased said he had cut it with the permission of the mallee. An altercation ensued, and prisoner threatened to take deceased to a policeman. Deceased offered to go, but prisoner got into a rage, seized deceased by the hair of his head, and struck him several blows with his clenched fists in his chest and right side. Deceased raised an alarm. The second prisoner thereupon came running, and struck deceased several blows with his clenched fists. One of the deceased's companions and the mallee went up to prevent prisoners from further maltreating the deceased; but as prisoners turned upon them and threatened to strike them, they ran away. After prisoners left the deceased, the other men went to his assistance. They found him lying on the ground unable to speak. They made him sit up, and gave him some water to drink, but he could not swallow it. He died soon after. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was to all appearance a healthy man. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was rupture of a diseased spleen, which might have been caused by a slight blow or even a fall on the ground.

His Lordship having charged the jury in a lucid manner, they found the prisoners guilty of voluntarily causing hurt. The first prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, and the second for six.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

## PROFESSOR DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

*(Communicated.)*

PROFESSOR DADABHOY NOWROJEE, since his return from England, has rendered valuable services to the cause which the East India Association has undertaken to promote. The Bombay Branch is merely an auxiliary to the parent institution at home; and though as such, it has done more towards fulfilling its object than any sister institution in any part of India. The chief cause of its partial success is entirely owing to the disinterested exertions of Mr. Dadabhoy. Amongst its members at home and in India, there are several who could keep it up by way of lectures and reading papers on useful Indian subjects; but "the sinews of war" were soon found to be wanting. On the death of its late secretary, Captain Barber, Mr. Dadabhoy was appointed to succeed him; and a more zealous officer could scarcely be found. On assuming charge of his duties, he discovered that, in addition to the funds of the Association being swamped, there was a debt of seven thousand rupees; and on returning to India, he also found that, though there was no deficit, there were no funds in hand with which the institution could be maintained for any length of time. The Bombay Branch was able, however, during the period of its existence since 1869, to remit twelve thousand rupees to England. The secretary, after putting the accounts in order in Bombay, set out on a tour through Guzerat and Kattywar, preaching the objects of the association to the Princes and Chiefs, and by his persuasive and weaning manners, succeeded in collecting one lac and twenty thousand rupees for replenishing its coffers, and adding about ninety life influential members. The probable income from this source is about five thousand rupees a year, which, added to that derived from subscriptions and donations of its members, make up a permanent income of ten thousand rupees per annum. For thus strengthening the hands of the institution, its members and the public of India at large are chiefly indebted to the disinterested and zealous exertions of the Parsee secretary. During his travels in Kattywar and Guzerat, for upwards of six months, Mr. Dadabhoy has been put to much personal expense, and we do not know if the Association mean to recoup him for the cost of travelling out of its funds. If he is offered a sum equal to the amount of his actual expenses, its members could not be doing a more graceful act towards a gentleman who has proved himself so devoted a servant of the public.

## THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

### PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

14. WITH regard to the proposition of members to be selected and nominated by Government and those elected by the rate-payers, your petitioners solicit your hon. Council to follow the Municipal Improvements (N. W. P.), Act VI. of 1865, which directs that the official members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Municipal Committee. Your petitioners, therefore, propose that sections V., VI., and VII., be altered so as to empower Government to appoint 27 members of the Corporation, leaving the remaining 53 members to be elected by the rate-payers.

15. Your petitioners submit that the constituency, on whom by section VII. of the new bill it is proposed to confer the municipal franchise, is not only small, but is limited to one-fourth of that particular class of rate-payers who are owners of landed property. Although your petitioners do not at present consider it advisable to ask your hon. Council to lower the pecuniary value of the franchise, which is fixed at Rs. 50 per annum, yet your petitioners cannot see just or reasonable ground for excluding all other classes of rate-payers from participating in the election of representatives. Your petitioners, therefore, solicit your hon. Council to frame the franchise on a fair and just principle, so as to confer on all classes of rate-payers the right of voting in the election of members of the Corporation. Unless this is done, the representation will be open to the grave objection of being partial and confined to a small number of landed proprietors, who contribute only a portion of the income of the Municipality, and who cannot be said to be entitled to the monopoly of representation to the exclusion of all other classes of the people, who contribute the bulk of the income. Your petitioners, therefore, solicit your hon. Council to confer the franchise on all classes of rate-payers, who contribute rates and taxes to the minimum amount of Rs. 50 per annum, and to provide for the division of the city of Bombay into six or more wards for the election of members of the Corporation, and for apportioning an adequate number of members to each ward according to the number of persons rated and the aggregate amount of the sums contributed by the rate-payers residing in each ward.

16. The objections urged by your petitioners against the constitution of the Corporation apply with greater force to the Town Council, proposed to be formed with the object of securing the due administration of the Municipal Fund, consisting of a Chairman and five members to be nominated by Government and six members to be elected by the members of the Corporation. As the Chairman is allowed a second or casting vote, there must be a majority of Government nominees, and the nominees of the Bench and rate-payers will be in the minority in such Council. The proviso in section XXIII., which directs that two of the members of the Council to be nominated by Government and two to be elected by the Corporation, does not guarantee the appointment of a single member elected by the rate-payers. As the Town Council is to serve as a working Committee of the whole Corporation, your petitioners submit that the right of electing all its members should be vested in the Corporation and the Council should be allowed to appoint its own Chairman.

17. As the successful working of a free municipal institution greatly depends upon the selection of the executive officers employed to carry out the objects of the Municipality, the power of making the choice and fixing the remuneration, which it may be desirable to allow to such officers, should, your petitioners submit, be vested in the Corporation, which should be left unfettered in regard to the appointment and remuneration of its executive. This principle, for which your petitioners contend, has already been conceded by the Legislature by section 7 of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, entitled "An Act to enable improvements to be made in towns;" by the N. W. P. Act No. VI. of 1865, section 14, and by Bengal Act No. VI. of 1863, section 13, and XII.

Your petitioners beg to request your hon. Council to add a clause in section IX. of the proposed Bill, directing that the executive officers and all other persons employed in the service of the Municipality shall be disqualified for appointment as members of the Corporation. Owing to the want of such a provision in the existing Act, the Municipality has suffered greatly and has, on a recent occasion, been burdened with a lease, making the Corporation liable for Rs. 3,39,000. Although this most improvident contract was entered into without the sanction of the Bench of Justices, yet it was confirmed by a majority of one, obtained by the votes of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer.

19. The Bill is not only highly objectionable, but enhances the burdens of the people. It proposes to increase the present taxation for municipal purposes (1) by removing the existing exemption of ponies under 12 hands in height; (2) imposing a toll of two annas on each labourer carrying Bombay by the Mahim and Sion Causeways; and (3) increasing fifty per cent. the tax on labour-carts plying in the town and island of Bombay. It contains provisions calculated still further to enhance the present taxation which your Association in their memorial last year as "almost crushing." Section XCVII. authorizes the imposition of a special supplementary rate upon all the occupiers of houses, buildings, and lands within the city to make good the whole amount of deficit that might result in any year. The proviso in the Act of 1867, limiting the levy of the lighting and police rates at 2 and 3 per cent. respectively of the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, has been expunged from the proposed Bill, and no limit has been assigned to the levy of these rates. By withdrawing their contribution of rupees one lakh, Government have made the Municipality liable for the whole amount of the police expenditure, and have further reserved to themselves the right of fixing that expenditure from time to time, and section LXXXVI. makes it obligatory on the Corporation to impose such a rate as may be sufficient to provide the whole amount of such expenditure. The tax-payers of the city of Bombay will consequently be placed at the mercy of Government in regard to the amount of the rate which they will be required to pay every year for the support of the police. In conformity to the resolution of the Government of India, dated 31st August 1864, brought to the notice of the Governor of Bombay in the Memorial of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th May last, the Municipality of Bombay is fairly entitled to a contribution of one-fourth from the general revenues towards the police expenses of this great entrepôt of commerce. Acting on that resolution the Government of Bengal, your petitioners are informed, still continue to contribute one-fourth towards the expenses of the Municipal Police of Calcutta. In fact, this contribution is guaranteed by section VII. of Bengal Act No. XI. of 1867. Your petitioners, therefore, solicit your hon. Council to provide for a continuance of the Government contribution and to retain the maximum limit of 3 per cent. fixed in the existing Act No. IV. of 1867 for the levy of the police rate.

20. Section CXXXV. enjoins that the property and funds of the corporation shall be applicable to the objects connected with the public safety, health, instruction, and convenience, and section CXXXVI. directs that "it shall be the duty of the Corporation and they are hereby requested to supply the Town Council with such funds as may be necessary for the purpose of adequate and suitable provision for the public safety and health." Amongst these the undermentioned objects are included, several of them being for the first time introduced in the new bill:—

1. Defraying the whole or a proportion of the total cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums, &c.

2. Construction and maintenance of parks and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities and the like.

3. Defraying the whole or a proportion of the charges of every description of providing public instruction within the limits of the city.

4. Erection and maintenance of public libraries and museums.

5. Erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings.

21. If the duty of carrying out the abovementioned important works and objects be rigidly enforced on the Corporation, Government will be relieved from the liability of providing for them from the provincial and imperial revenues, and the Municipality of Bombay will be under the necessity of raising additional loans and enhancing the present load of taxation, which is so heavy as to be almost intolerable. Your petitioners, therefore, request your hon. Council to abstain from imposing such heavy liabilities until the Corporation is free from the existing load of debts amounting to close upon a million sterling and is placed in a condition to meet at least some of the proposed obligations, involving a very large outlay.

22. Your petitioners regret exceedingly to observe that the Bill has been so framed as to secure for Government immunity from some of the liabilities which they owe to the Municipality. For example, sections LXXVII. and CIV. exempt all buildings owned by Government from payment of the house rate, and also all occupiers' rates, and section CV. exempts all vehicles, horses, ponies or mules belonging to the Government from taxation. The injustice of such exemption was recently pointed out to Government by the Committee appointed by your Excellency's Government to revise the existing Municipal Acts. In their report, dated 12th February last, General Marriott's Committee make the following observations on this subject:—

"We cannot perceive on what reasonable principle Government buildings are exempt from municipal rates. The only argument in favour of such exemption with which we are acquainted is contained in a resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 275 of 12th August 1871, in which it is argued that rating Government property is equivalent to making revenue rateable; and that it would, consequently, be equivalent to giving the Corporation of Bombay the power of taxing the general public throughout India for local municipal purposes. We fail to perceive why the general public, occupying buildings in Bombay by its representatives in the Government, should not be taxed, like other occupants of buildings, by the Corporation.

"It must be remembered that the Government compounded for the rates up to the year 1865; and the practical injustice, as it seems to us, of this exemption, introduced by Act II. of 1865, is greatly enhanced by the fact that since that Act came into force, the amount of property within Bombay owned by the Government has been enormously increased, and the Government contribution to the police has been withdrawn."

23. Your petitioners, therefore, solicits your Excellency in Council to modify the above mentioned sections of the new Bill with a view to remove the exemption of Government from their just liability to pay the same rates and taxes as private individua's are required to pay.

24. Your petitioners are grieved to find that far from giving fair play to self-government, the new Bill is so framed as to deprive the Corporation of free scope and liberty of action. The powers of interference, check, and control, which the Bill gives to Government are so great as to neutralize the efforts of the Corporation. The executive officers of the Municipality including the accountant and secretary, are from time to time to be appointed by Government on rates of salary fixed in the Act; half the number of members of the Town Council, including the Chairman, and half the members of the Corporation are direct nominees of Government, whilst a very large majority of the other half are to be selected from the Justices appointed by Government; bye-laws for the regulation of the conduct of business at meetings of the Corporation are to be framed and altered from time to time by Government; besides the auditors who are to be appointed by the Corporation, Government have the right to appoint once in every six months one or more auditors to examine the accounts of the Corporation and to fix their remuneration to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and to order such accounts to be kept according to such plan as Government may prescribe; under section XLII. Government wish to secure for themselves power to hear and decide complaints made against the Corporation, Town Council, or Municipal Commissioner regarding alleged default in carrying out the Act, to order the performance of its duty by the authority implicated in the matter of such complaint, and, in the event of failure, Government have the power to appoint some person to perform the same at the cost of the Corporation. Government reserve to themselves the right to grant applications for leave recommended to be given to the executive officers and to fix their allowances. By section LXIV. the Corporation is prohibited from reducing the rate and price of water without the sanction of Government, even if there be a surplus of moneys received in any year exceeding fifty thousand rupees on account of the water rate. The exercise of such extensive powers proposed to be vested in Government is, your petitioners respectfully submit, calculated to injure the interests and impair the efficiency of the Municipality of Bombay and to militate against its independent action. Instead of fostering self-government, the restrictions which the bill imposes are such as to crush it under the overpowering weight of governmental authority and interference.

25. Your petitioners are sorry to find that the provisions embodied in the new Bill confer such arbitrary powers on the executive officers of the Municipality as may convert the measure into an instrument of oppression.

26. Your petitioners, therefore, entreat your hon. Council to alter the sections relating to the constitution of the proposed Corporation and Town Council so as to give a good and efficient representative institution, worthy of the capital of Western India—an institution composed of a certain number of members selected by Government and a majority elected by the rate-payers, who will thereby have a direct voice in the raising of taxes, the disposal of the revenues, and the consequency of this great city. Your petitioners further beseech your hon. Council to amend the Bill so as to remove the objections, which are calculated to have an injurious effect on the conduct and management of the affairs of the Municipality and oppress the people.

27. Your petitioners regret to learn that the Select Committee to whom your hon. Council referred the draft Bill on the 27th ultimo, with instructions to present their report on the 24th of this month, have already commenced to settle the provisions without giving any time to the public to submit their views and objection—a course against which your petitioners consider it their duty to protest. Your petitioners sincerely trust that no attempt will be made to push the Bill hurriedly through, and that ample opportunity will be given to all classes of the people to make their representations regarding so important and elaborate a measure as Bill No. 3 of 1872, containing nearly three hundred sections, which require the most careful consideration, and several of which are calculated to be highly oppressive in practice. Having had no time carefully to examine the details of the Bill, your petitioners beg to rve further representation to a convenient opportunity, when they hope to be allowed to submit their views for the consideration of your hon. Council. In the meantime your petitioners beg to request your hon. Council to extend the short time, within which the Select Committee have been instructed to report on the Bill, so as to enable the hon. Committee fully to consider the representations of your petitioners and all other classes of the inhabitants of Bombay.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

By direction of the Members of the Bombay Association,

VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
Vice-President of the Bombay Association.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Rooms, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, April 9, 1872.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

TRIMULGHERRY.—We learn that there is a lack of water at Trimulgherry, and that the want is being felt more and more each day. There are some cases of small-pox also reported among the 3rd Regiment N. I., and, owing to the excessive heat, the General commanding the division has very considerately stopped all afternoon Adjutant's drill with only two morning parades a week during the rest of the hot weather.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ANSWER TO THE PETITION OF ATTORNEYS TO BE ADMITTED AS VAKEELS.—First, that any person who is an Attorney of the High Court may be admitted as a Vakeel upon his satisfying the Court that he is a fit and proper person to be so admitted. Secondly, that any Vakeel of the High Court may be admitted and enrolled as an Attorney after having duly served under articles of clerkship and been examined and duly certified to be fit and capable to act as an Attorney and after having complied with the rules from time to time in force for the admission and enrolment of Attorneys of the High Court, provided that no Vakeel shall during his service under articles of clerkship practice as a Vakeel, and that if he does so, all such service may be declared void. It was further resolved that the Court is not at present prepared to make any alteration in existing rules relating to Mooktears.—F. B. PEACOCK, Registrar, High Court, (Calcutta) Civil Side.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.—The Government have stated that they will consent to a piece of land near the old male asylum premises being taken up for the terminal station of the Carnatic Railway, if the contemplated amalgamation of the Carnatic with the Madras Railway is not determined on, the site being sufficiently enlarged by the addition of land east of the Commissioner's road and west of Gungareddy road, which may be obtained by diverting the Commissioner's road through the adjacent paddy fields.—*Madras Times.*

A SAFE PLACE OF CONCEALMENT FOR A BRANDY BOTTLE.—In South India numerous spectacles are given by Roman Catholics, especially near large Roman Catholic towns on the Coromandel Coast. We have heard a good deal about these pageants, which certainly, in some instances, might be fitly called Extravaganzas. Wax images, ridiculous as specimens of art, receive the weeping adoration of thousands of natives yearly. There is a capital story told about the reverence which native Roman Catholics pay to even the most absurd of such images. A gentleman several years ago visited a Roman Catholic missionary, and when he arrived at the worthy priest's house he was terribly wearied out and asked for a little brandy. The priest walked gravely up to a large draped figure of the Blessed Virgin, and from under the folds of her garment produced a bottle, remarking to his visitor that were he to put liquor in any other place his servant would certainly steal it! He therefore was obliged to protect his property under the shadow of so venerable an ægis as a lay-figure's petticoat!—*Ibid.*

A STUPID VOLUNTEER.—A correspondent, writing from Simla on the 10th to the *Delhi Gazette*, gives the following information:—"Another accident, and one which is likely to be attended with serious results. Yesterday about 10 o'clock in the morning as Rujub Ali, a native hotel-keeper, was standing in the verandah of his hotel, a report was heard, and immediately after a ramrod struck one of the posts of the verandah, broke into five pieces, three of which wounded the hotel-keeper, one piece pierced his arm, a second entered his side, and a third grazed across his side and arm, inflicting a flesh wound. The wounds in the arm and side are ugly ones, and may be serious; the man is now in a precarious condition. Every enquiry was at once set on foot by the police to trace the party who had fired the rifle, for it was proved that the ramrod belonged to a Volunteer rifle, but up to the present nothing has turned up to implicate any one. It is a thousand pities that the individual through whose carelessness the accident has happened has not had the good sense to come forward and make known the circumstances. All the Volunteers are in a manner under suspicion, and a parade has been ordered for to-morrow in order that all their arms may be examined. This has been ordered by the magistrate."

## THE LATE VICEROY'S STUD.

LIST OF PRICES AND PURCHASERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Pemberton," a Bay Hill Pony, purchased by J. Hindmarsh, Esq. | Rs. 345 |
| "Yarkund," a Grey Hill Pony, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 540 |
| "Kohat," a Grey Cabool Horse, purchased by Hon. J. S. Campbell | 580 |
| "Hazara," a Bay Cabool Galloway, purchased by A. A. Apcar, Esq. | 680 |
| "Mallison," a Dun Pony, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 500 |
| "Paunch Kallian," a Bay Horse, purchased by Colonel Biddulph | 560 |
| "Huntsman," a Bay Waler, purchased by Sir Salar Jung, Bahadoor | 900 |
| "Molly Bawn," a Fay Irish Mare, purchased by Colonel Lumsden | 1,850 |
| "Byculla," a Bay Arab, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 2,250 |
| "Piccadilly," a Bay English Horse, purchased by Sir Salar Jung, Bahadoor | 2,300 |
| "Charley," a Chesnut English Horse, purchased by Sir Salar Jung, Bahadoor | 3,100 |
| "Kilmo-san," a Brown Irish Horse, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 2,600 |
| "Kildare," a Brown Irish Horse, purchased by J. M. Reid, Esq. | 2,300 |
| "Shillelagh," a Black Irish Horse, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 2,000 |
| "Mr. Cox," a Black Irish Horse, purchased by Lord Northbrook | 4,300 |

## HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT FOR THE DENGUE.

DR. SALZER sends to the Calcutta Press the following homœopathic treatment for the "Dengue":—

This fever is now so prevalent in this country, that no definition is required as to what the term "Dengue Fever" means.

Its treatments, on homœopathic principles, is as follows:—

At the onset, when there are premonitory signs of the approaching fever, as general malaise, pains in the bones and joints, &c., *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*—a drop of the tincture in four to six tablespoonfuls of water—should be administered. Dose—A tablespoonful every two hours till perspiration sets in.

Should the rash appear notwithstanding, or should the first stage have been allowed to pass without treatment:—

*Bryonia Alba* (6)—A drop in 4 to 6 tablespoonfuls of water taken in doses of a teaspoonful every four hours—has to be administered and continued as long as the accompanying fever lasts. This remedy may also be called for after *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*, should there remain pain in the joints on moving the parts.

The succeeding, terminal rash as well as the want of appetite is best treated by—

*Pulsatilla* (6)—Dose as above, or by Ipecacuanah (3)—same dose, to be repeated every 2 or 3 hours—when there is nausea.

Should this gastric state be associated with constipation, opium (1) 2 to 3 drops in a tablespoonful of water to be repeated every 2 or 3 hours may be resorted to.

*Sequelæ.*—These consist in rheumatic pains and swellings around the joints with lameness; under the above treatment the occurrence of these sequelæ is almost unknown. In fact, the therapeutic suggestions in this respect are solely made on theoretical grounds. *Ledum Palustre and Kali Bichromicum* would appear to be the most suitable remedies in the majority of such cases.

L. SALZER, M.D.

Calcutta, April 1872.

## MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.

*(Bombay Guardian)*

We have received the report (with appendix) of the Kolapoor Mission. As regards preaching, tract and Bible circulation, and school work, the tone of the report is encouraging; but under the head of the Native Church, the report speaks strongly of the injurious influence of the new Mission planted by Bishop Douglas in Kolapoor. Some extracts relating to this we place in our miscellaneous columns. We hardly know of anything more contrary to the spirit of the Gospel than this war waged in such society upon a long-established Mission; for it is virtually this: the very first impression made by the planting of a new Mission in a place like Kolapoor, is upon the native Christians. These are not so heavenly-minded that they are not affected by a higher tariff of pay; and the asseveration loudly made that the new Mission is Governmental in its character has weight with some of them. We know that Bishop Douglas considers that he and his have a right to preach the Gospel, that Non-conformists have not; and this opinion, which he regards as a sufficient warrant for the planting of missions in long-occupied stations, involves an attitude of virtual antagonism. Again, we say that we know of no more palpable specimen than that presented in the planting of a "Christian" Mission in a station, the first successes of which will naturally be the abstraction of converts from the long-established Mission. We have not a word to say against the Missionaries employed in this enterprise; we presume that they have personally a desire to edify more than the other Mission, and that they do nothing to induce the converts to come to them; it is enough that the Mission is there, professing the same Gospel, and holding out worldly advantages; the effect we have pointed out is sure to follow.

Other effects of a more cheering character may possibly spring out of this unscriptural system of carrying on Missions. First, the Mission assailed may be spiritually benefited. The missionaries and converts may be led to see more clearly than before that their strength is in the Lord Jesus who has promised to be with his people unto the end, and to consecrate themselves more unreservedly to His service, and to walk by a simpler and more manifest faith. Secondly, Missionaries generally may be helped to see the desirableness of withdrawing from the support of native agency. The conviction is taking a firm hold of many minds that the time is come when Native Christians should cease to be salaried by those of England and America. An approximation has been made to this needed reformation; the principle of self-sustentation is recognized and to some extent acted upon; but it will be a great day for any Mission when all the native workers are self-sustained. We hardly hope to see this great change accomplished without a more manifest and unimpeachable spirit of self-denial among missionaries. It is hardly to be expected that while native converts see missionaries attaching a good deal of importance to their salaries, their comforts, their luxuries, in a word their *status*, they will readily understand the obligation resting on native agents to be content with such inferior pay as the native church is able to give. Missionaries do not see that they are called upon to abdicate a manner of life to which they have always been accustomed, else would the same self denial that brought them to this country lead them cheerfully to make this additional sacrifice. But the difficulties in the way of the independent state of the native churches will force this question upon our attention. Let us meet it candidly. Whatever Paul wished his converts to be that he himself became; he laboured with his own hands that they might follow his example and 'so labouring, support the weak.' He made it unmistakeably manifest that he sought, in collecting the Staff Corps pay, apparel and went quite as far in this matter as he wished them to go. We doubt if we shall see any great accessions from the surrounding heathenism, till we have given the heathen to see these apostolic principles fairly and palpably embodied in Christian men and women, European and native, professing for Christ's sake such a spirit even men of the most sordid minds will be unable to impute to them the influence of selfish considerations.

## MILITARY EDUCATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, writing on military education, says in the course of his letter—"For some time past military education has been experiencing the results of this species of epidemic, and hence it is that we see so many military men rushing madly into print, alike utterly regardless of the publishers' "little account," and their own capabilities for handling their subject with ability. Those who find that they can "evolve nothing whatever out of their inner consciousness," betake themselves to the translation, either directly, or more probably *indirectly*, of the military pamphlets of the Fatherland, which to-day we are called upon to imitate as yesterday we were called upon to admire. The consequence of this writing and translating mania is that every officer, no matter what his rank may be, from the General to the last joined Sub-Lieutenant, considers himself fully qualified to be a Moltke, and so devotes whatever leisure he may have to spare for matters connected with his *profession* to the higher and more scientific branches of it, quietly ignoring the fact that an undisciplined army is an armed mob, and that where officers are ignorant of the rudiments of their profession, discipline in the proper and more extended sense of the term cannot exist. The elementary drill published for the use of the army is easily acquired, but it is now voted a pastime only for Volunteers, Adjutants, Sergeant-Majors, *et hoc genus omne*, and not worthy the attentive study of the present highly educated officer, who sneers at everything which does not comprise the elucidation, strategical or tactical, of the theory of war. This proclivity for theory to the exclusion of practice is rather fostered by "the powers that be," as is evidenced by the appointment of young officers, without any experience and little to recommend them to positions on the staff requiring much tact, while officers, their seniors in every way, and qualified in the fullest manner contemplated by the rules and regulations of the service, are left to devote their energies to the regimental routine, which cannot be in such attractions after a service that entitles one of the rank and file to a medal and gratuity for *length* of service. The effect of this high, too high, intelligence in the commissioned, is of course filtering through to the subordinate ranks, and becoming only too apparent in the slovenliness and laxity of the troops on parade. Even amongst the celebrated Household Brigade, it is painfully evident that the day almost gone past when British Infantry moved with the solidity and steadiness of a wall, and when the Guards served, and justly, as a pattern worthy of the imitation of the rest of the army. Now, consider the Brigade of Guards, as soon to be disestablished of their exclusive privileges, as it passes in review on the parade-ground behind the Horse Guards, and you will observe that the fate of that time-honoured establishment seems to cast its shadow over the marching battalions, and to inspire the picked regiments of the army of England with a degree of unsteadiness and want of training, that it requires no soldier's eye to detect.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## DRIVEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

As a recent despatch from the Duke of Argyll—and which has been issued in the *Government Gazette* to all Collectors of districts, rescinding the appointments of Europeans and East-Indians to the Uncovenanted Civil Service and giving the preference to natives of the country and their descendants—is a hardship which few can tolerate, especially those who have spent a busy life in India, looking forward to their sons being provided for in similar appointments, and who have deserved well from their parent-country. England, but who now find that their prospects are subverted. Hence a large number are thinking of emigrating to New Zealand. We should therefore, Mr. Editor, be very grateful if you could elicit information in your most valuable journal on the following points; for there are doubtless many residents in this country, who would willingly accord the intelligence we seek:—

1st.—Does the climate of New Zealand, especially of summer and winter, resemble any of ours in India, and whether of Bengal, N. W. P., Punjab, or the Hills about Kussowlie and Simla?

2nd.—What are the prospects of young men who are practical Engineers, understanding the use of instruments, plan-drawing, estimating, building, road-making, first-rate accountants, and men of sober, steady habits, and willing to work hard to obtain a footing on a sound basis in the colony?

3rd.—About what salary may be expected by people having the above attainments?

4th.—How many days would it take to go out there after leaving Calcutta and Bombay?

5th.—What would it cost per head to pay our passage out, including board for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes fare?

6th.—Whether it is essentially necessary that we should take out letters of introduction from some person of influence in this country, to enable a man to make a fair start for himself?

7th.—Would it be advisable to take one's family, consisting of a wife and three or four children, or should they be left behind for a few years till a man sees his way before him thoroughly?

8th.—Would it be possible to obtain free passage to the colony from the Government of India, or that of New Zealand if a proper application were made, representing under what circumstances we were compelled to leave our homes in this country? And any other information which could be given by any of your numerous readers, such as the amount of capital necessary for each man to have on landing there, with a notice of the proper kit to be used, would be gratefully received by

A BAND OF BROTHERS.

## SHERE ALI'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WHEN Shere Ali was waiting in the Andamans for the arrival of the Viceroy he intended to assassinate, a letter reached him from an old friend and comrade in arms. This remarkably interesting letter has been afforded to the English public by the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Daily News*. The following is the text of this letter:—

"My brother, Shere Ali Khan Sahib—Peace be with you. From brother Arsala, Sepoy of (Coke's) 1st Regiment, greeting. Be it known to you that I ever wish your welfare and safety. The state of affairs is this: Kulbuddin sent me a letter, in which he wrote the news of the enmity with all the "dogs." Now this proceeds as before. We have taken one fort by force. Shah Jan Khan is our village, and Feroze, who was in their village, died by the hand of Meroo. The domestic affairs are after this wise—Your wife is yours till death; she will not marry; in her troth she remains. Your sister and your younger brother (here follow a few unintelligible words). Mir Aalim is in great distress; he has come to me twice or thrice, and said, 'Make peace with me;' but I have on no account made peace with him. My dead friend, be of good cheer. Whatever your land produces is given to your wife. Arjun has run off to Peshawur. Feroze killed Raz Mahomed, and Meroo killed Feroze. Shah Goll died by the will of God. From Gull Mahomed, Shozal Khan, Nazr Mahomed, Sher Khan, Yamas Khan, and all salaam. The salaam of Sared Abdullah, Noor Khan Malek, and the salaam of Nazr. Always write. This is very necessary.

"To Port Blair, Andamans, where the prisoners for life are, to my brother, Shere Ali, prisoner for life No. 1,555. From Arsala Khan, Sepoy of 1st (Coke's) Regiment, at Bunno, in the Punjab. 20th Dec. 1871."

## CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES.

*(Pioneer.)*

We have been favoured with a copy of the following Government Resolution, dated 7th March 1872:—

"The Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration, in the Financial Department, the expenditure incurred in the several provinces of India on account of Cantonment Magistrates. The outlay involved in the maintenance of this special agency, it is observed, is heavy, and it has been deemed advisable to inquire whether some reduction may not be possible. The necessity for Cantonment Magistrates at the stations mentioned below is admitted; but doubts have been raised whether all the Cantonments the magisterial duty cannot be taken by the existing ordinary civil staff, or be otherwise more economically performed than at present:—Meean Meer, Bangalore, Umballa, Meerut, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Dinapore, Gwalior, Mhow, Kamptee, Poona, Deesa, and Cannanore.

"1. It has been suggested that a portion of the Cantonment Magistrate might be dispensed with at Kurrachee by giving additional pay to the City Magistrate as at Rangoon; at Aden by the revision of the Resident's staff; and at Ahmednuggur, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Ootacamund, and St. Thomas's Mount, by giving, say, Rs. 100 staff pay to an available military officer for the additional duty.

"2. The local Governments and administrations should be called upon to report whether these, or any other arrangements, can be adopted to secure the end in view; and if not, to state reasons in each case why a more economical system cannot be followed for the despatch of magisterial business in each one of the Cantonments not mentioned in the margin of para. 1 above: and the local Governments and administrations have been called on to report accordingly."

Some doubts suggest themselves as to the expediency of this resolution with reference to economy and convenience as well as justice. Cantonments at present are of two classes—1st and 2nd. Cantonment Magistrates of the 1st class receive Rs. 1,000 per month, consolidated; and those of the 2nd class Rs. 700 a month, consolidated; though there are a few still left, who were appointed prior to the orders consolidating the pay, who draw Rs. 300 staff, in addition to their Staff Corps pay. It should be borne in mind that all Cantonment Magistrates are military men, and a large proportion of them field officers, and that their *military* pay *must* in *any* event be paid by the Government. If, then, a Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonel holds a 1st class Cantonment Magistracy, he only gets as staff pay the difference between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 827-14, or Rs. 172 2. Or if a Major holds a 2nd class Cantonment Magistracy at Rs. 700, his staff is only Rs. 60—the difference between Rs. 700 and Rs. 640—the Staff Corps pay of a Major; though if he holds a 1st class Cantonment Magistracy, his staff is Rs. 260. The staff of a Captain in both instances is of course larger, and some of the older incumbents, as we noticed above, draw on the old system Rs. 300 staff pay, raising in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels their Rs. 827-14 to Rs. 1,127-14. Any one acquainted with the subject knows that a Cantonment Magistracy is no *sinecure*: in some of our larger stations he is worked indeed was more than one man could possibly get through, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates were therefore appointed.

We believe that, were Cantonment Magistrates abolished, it would generally be found necessary to detail a special officer for the criminal, civil, and miscellaneous work of the cantonment—and how could this be done for Rs. 300 a month?

But besides the question of economy there is that of convenience and policy. There has been a great cry raised of late years regarding the paucity of our courts, and the inconvenience suitors are put to from the distances they have to go to attend them; and yet Government proposes to dispense with upwards of forty of the cheapest and most accessible courts in the whole country. Is this wise? These Cantonment Courts of Small Causes have taken the place of both European and native Courts of Requests; they have jurisdiction over not only the European and native soldiery, but also over the European officers and other European residents of the station; and we submit that this peculiar jurisdiction can be more satisfactorily exercised by a military officer of standing than by the ordinary Civil Courts, especially when these latter are presided over by native Judges. The same may be said of charges of assault and battery brought against officers or other Europeans by natives, or by Europeans against Europeans. We believe that the Cantonment Court is as a rule decidedly popular not only with Europeans, but with natives, both in its criminal and civil side, as being more simple and expeditious in its action than the district courts, where the mass of business is generally great, and the access to the *hakim* more difficult on account of his surrounding myrmidons; and we hold consequently that the abolition of these courts would be an inconvenient and unpopular measure.

Lastly, as to its justice. It would appear that this subject has been for some time under consideration, or else we cannot account for the selection of the thirteen cantonments above named. Who selected them it is impossible to say, and nearly as impossible to explain the plan on which the selection was made. Meean Meer is certainly some distance from the civil station of Anarkullee; but as to Umballa and Meerut and Cawnpore and Lucknow, why should these be chosen, and Peshawur—the largest station in the army—and Rawul Pindee, Sealkote, Allahabad, and Mooltan be omitted? It is easy to understand why Dinapore should stand, as the Civil Station is at Patna; why Gwalior (Morar) should stand, being in a native State; and why Mhow and Kamptee should be left undisturbed; but there is no more reason to abolish Peshawur than there is to abolish Poona, for Peshawur has the larger garrison of the two, and the civil courts in both instances are in cantonments. We know nothing of Deesa, except that a Brigadier-General commands there, nor do we know Cannanore and Bangalore; but why should Secundrabad, the largest military station in the Madras Presidency, lose its Cantonment Magistrate? Thus much for the justice shown in the selection of exempted stations. We will not dwell on the injustice contemplated to the officers concerned.

We hope Government will pause before they do anything so wasteful, impolitic, and unfair as to abolish that useful class of men—Cantonment Magistrates and Judges of Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr.